BY JOH N NORVELL.

The prince of subscriptions to the KENTUCKY GA ZETTE, is, THREE DOL LARS per annum, paid in advance, or FOUR DOLLAR s at the end of the year. The te rms of advertising in this paper, are, 50 cents for the first insertion of every 1.5 lines or under, and 25 cents for each continuance; longer ad-

vertisements in the same proportion. Laws of the United States.

BY AUTHORITY.

AN ACT Fxing the compensation of Indian agents and

Factors.

Rest enacted by the Senate and House of Reberesent tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the passage of this act, Indian agents and factors shall receive the following salaries per annum, in lieu of the r present compensation, to wit: The agent to the Creek nation, one thousand eight hundred do. lars.

The agent to the Choctaws, one thousand

eight hundred dollars.

The agent to the Cherokees, on Tennes see river, one thousand there hundred dollars.
The agent to the Chero tees, on the Arkansas river, one thousand five hundred dol-

The agent to the Chickasaws, one thousand three hundred dollars. The agent in the Illinois territory, on thou sand three hundred dollars.

The agent at Prairie du Chien one thousand two hundred dollars.

The agent at Natchitoches, one thousand

two hundred dollars. The agent at Chicago, one thousand three

hundred dollars. The agent at Green Bay, one thousand five hundred dollars.

The agent at Mackinac, one thousand fou hundred dollars.

The agent at Vincennes, one thousand two

The agent at Fort Wayne and Piqua, one thousand two hundred dollars. The agent to the Lakes, one thousand three

hundred dollars.

The agent in the Missouri territory, one usand two hundred dollars. And all sub-agents five hundred dollars per

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That all factors shall receive one thousand three bundred dollars, and assistant factors seven

hundred dollars per annum. Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the sums hereby allowed to Indian agents and factors, shall be in full compensation for their services; and that all rations, or other allowances, made to them, shall be deducted from the sums hereby allowed.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives JOHN GAILLARD, President of the Senate, pro tempore April 20, 1818-Approved JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT For the relief of Madame Poidevin. the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby authorized and empowered to pay to district attorney, and one person as marshal Madame Poidevin the sum of one thousand for the said western district, whose terms of nine hundred and thirty-four dollars and sev enty nine cents, the same being the amount of her claim against the consulate at L'Orient.

Sec 2. And be it further enacted, That the aforesaid sum shall be paid out of any mo ney in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriat.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives. JOHN GAILLARD, President of the Senate, pro tempore.

April 20, 1818-Approved, JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT

For the relief of the Houses of Thomas and John Clifford, Elisha Fisher and Company, Thomas Clifford and Son, and Thomas Cliford of Philadelphia, and Charles Wirgman,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be refunded and paid, to the houses of Thomas and John Clifford, Elisha Fisher and Company, Thomas Clifford and Son, and Thomas Clifford, of Philadelphia, the sum of six hundred and ninety dollars sixty eight cents, and to Charles Wirgman, of Baltimore, the sum of six hundred and ninety dollars and forty-six cents; the said several sums of money having been paid by the persons above named, to the collectors of Philadelphia and Baltimore, on the importation, into the United States, of sundry copper bottoms, and bolts or bars, the same not being by law subject to the payment of duties.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives. JOHN GAHLLARD, President of the Senate, pro tempore April 20, 1818-Approved,

JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT To continue in force, from and after the thir teenth of June, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, until the thirteenth of June one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six the fourth paragraph of the first section of an act, entitled "An act to regulate the duties on imports and tonnage.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the fourth paragraph of the first section of the act entitled "An act to regulate the dutie on imports and tonnage," passed the twenty-se-venth of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, shall, from and after the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and nine-teen, continue to operate in the same manner, Cherokre Indians, eighty thousand dollars.

and to have the same effect, until the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-six, that the abovementioned fourth paragraph now has, and will continue to have, until the thirtieth of June, one thousand eight nundred and nineteen, any law to the contrary

notwithstanding. H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives JOHN GAILLARD, President of the Senate pro-tempore April 20, 1818-Approved,

JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT To divide the state of Pennsylvania into two judicial districts.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House f Referesentatives of the United States f America in Congress assembled, That he State of Pennsylvania be, and the same i ereby, divided into two districts, in manner following, to wit; The Counties of Favette Greene, Washington, Alleghany, Westmore land, Somerset, Bedford, Huntingdon, Centre Mifflin, Clearfield, M'Kean, Potter, Jefferson Cambria, Indiana, Armstrong, Butler, Beaver Mercer, Crawford, Venango, Erie, and War ren, shall comprise one district to be called the Western District; and the residue of the said state shall comprise another districted be called the EASTERN DISTRICT; and the terms of the district court for the said Eastern District, shall be held in the city of Phila-lelphia, at the several times they are now diected to be held in said district of Pennsylva nia; and the terms of the circuit court for the western district shall commence and be held n the city of Pittsburgh, on the first Monday of the months of June and December, in each and every year, and be continued and adjournd, from time to time, as the court may deen xpedient for the despatch of the business

nercof. Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That Richard Peters, now judge of the district court of Pennsylvania, shall be, and he is here-by, as gened as the judge to hold the courts in the Eastern district, and to do all things apperuning to the office of a district judge, under ne constitution and laws of the United States.

Sec. 3. Ana beit further enacted, Tha he President of the United States be, and h hereby authorized and directed, by and with he advice and consent of the senate, to appint a district Judge for the said western dis rict of Pennsylvania, which judge, when appointed, shall receive a salary of one thousand a hundred dollars per am um, to be paid in the same manner as the salary of the Judge of

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That te circuit court of the United States shail be neld, for the Eastern district of Pennsylvania at the city of Philadelphia, at the times, and in the manner, now directed by law to be held for the district of Pennsylvania; and the disict court for the said western district, in adlition to the ordinary jurisdiction and powers of a district court, shall, within the limits of said western district, have jurisdiction of all causes, except of appeals and writs of error, cognizable by law in a circuit court, and shall rocced therein in the same menner as the ircuit court; and writs of error shall lie for lecision therein to the circuit court in the said Eastern district of Pennsylvania, in the same manner as from other district courts to their

Be it enacted by the Senate and House | Sec. 5 And be it further enacted, That of Representatives of the United States the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, be and hereby is, authorised to appoint one person, a ppointment and service, as well as duties and emoluments, shall be the same with thos respectively annexed to the said offices in the eastern district And the district attorney and the marshal for the district of Pennsylvania shall, respectively, be district attorney and

marshal for said Eastern district. Sec. 6. And be is further enacted, That all actions, suits, process, pleadings, and other proceedings, of a civil nature, except in cases of appeals and writs of error, commenced or pending in the district or circuit court of said listrict of Pennsylvania, in which no verdic shall have passed, or plea to the merits, shall have been decided, and which, by law, should have been had or commenced in said district court of said western district, if the same ha been had, or commenced before the passag thereof, and where the parties to the sam shall not otherwise agree, shall be, and hereb re, continued over to the district court o. Western district established by this act, an hall there be proceeded in with like effect and in the same manner, as if originally had o ommenced therein. And the said district and circuit courts of said Eastern district shall possess and exercise all necessary powers for the removal of all papers and files relating to said western district, so continued over as a-foresaid: Provided, That nothing herein conained shall be construed to affect any bond or recognisance made or entered into in any of he actions or suits hereby directed to be removed; but the same shall continue of as much validity as though this act had not passed.

H. CLAY, speaker of the House of Representatives. JOHN GAILLARD, President of the Senate, pro tempore April 18, 1818-Approved. JAMES MONROE.

supplementary to the several acts making appropriations for the year one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Untied States f America, in Congress assembled, The he following sums be, and they are hereby, espectively appropriated, and shall be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated:
For the payment of balances due several

tates on an adjustment, of their accounts, for expenses incurred by calling out the militia, luring the late war, six hundred thousand dol-

Towards erecting barracks at Baton Rouge,

For defraying the expenses of holding Inian treases in the year one thousand eight undred and eighteen, fifty-three thousand dol-

For arrearages in the Indian department, For additional pay to the militia, fifty-thouand dollars.

For expence of mounted volunteers, ninet housand dollars.

For pensions for one thousand eight hun lred and eighteen, in addition to the sum al-ready appropriated for that purpose, fifty thousand dollars.

For pensions to officers and soldiers of the revolutionary army, under the act of the the 18th of March last, three hundred thou-

For deficiency in the appropriation for clerk hire, in the office of the Department of War, for the year one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, eight hundred dollars. For rent of offices for the above departmen or the year one thousand eight hundred and

eventeen, five hundred dollars. For office rent for the above department for one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, one housand dollars.

For additionanal clerk hire, a sum not ex-

eeding fifty thousand dollars H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Represenatives JOHN GAILLARD,

President of the Senate, pro tempore April 20, 1818-Approved, JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT Concerning tonnage and discriminating duties in certain cases.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House f Representatives of the United States f America, in Congress assembled, That so much of the several acts imposing duties or the tonnage of vessels in the ports of the United States, as imposes a discriminating dut between foreign vessels and vessels of the United States, is hereby repealed, so far as respects vessels truly and wholly belonging to the subjects of the King of the Netherlands; such repeal to take effect from the time the government aforesaid abolished the discriminating duties between her own vessels and the vessels of the United States arriving in the ports or places aforesaid.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That so much of the several acts imposing duties on goods, wares and merchandize, imported into the United States as imposes a discrimi he same manner as the salary of the Judge of nating duty between goods imported into the Eastern district of said state, and he shall united States, in foreign vessels and in vessels to the United States, be, and the same is bined on, or in any wise appertaining to, a hereby repealed, so far as the same respects strict judge of the United States. the produce or manufactures of the territories in Europe, of the king of the Netherlands, or such produce and manufactures as can only be or most usually are, first shipped from a polor place in the kingdom aforesaid, the sam being imported in vessels truly and wholly be longing to the subjects of the king of the Netherlands; such repeal to take effect from the time the government aforesaid abolished its discriminating duties between goods, wares, and merchandize, imported in vessels of the United States and vessels belonging to the na-

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives JOHN GAILLARD, President of the Senate, pro tempore April 20, 1818-Approved,

JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT

To alter and amend an act, approved the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, entitled "An act to establish a separate territorial government for the eastern part of the Mi sippi territory."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Reesentatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the judicial power of the judges of the Alabama territory, appointed, or hereafter to be appointed, und he authority of the government of the United States, shall extend as well to any other cour ty or counties which have been, or m found [formed] within the limits of said territory, as to those which are specially mentione and named in the act, entitled " An act to es tablish a separate territorial government for the eastern part of the Mississippi territory, approved March the third, one thousand eigh hundred and seventeen. And that in suc county or counties, superior courts shall b n by said judges in the like manner, and with the like powers and jurisdiction, as the superior courts are now directed by law to be holden in the counties specially mentioned a aforesaid, in the act aforesaid. And the pow ers of the general court of the said territor shall extend to all cases of admiralty and martime jurisdiction-And their judgments or d rees in such cases shall be subject to appea to the Supreme Court of the United States, in such actions, suits, process, pleadings, and other proceedings, to the said district court of peals in similar cases are allowed and prose cuted from the judgments or decrees of the

circuit courts of the United States.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the legislature of the said territory shall have power. to appoint, change, and regulate the times and places of holding the superior courts in each of the counties of said territory, and also to prescribe the number of terms to be holden in each county : Provided, they do not exceed

wo annually Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That so much of the said act, approved March the third, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, as provides "that no judge shall sit more than vice in succession in the same court," be, and

he same is hereby, repealed. Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the secretary of the said territory, judges, mem and all other officers, civil and military, who may not have taken an oath of office, shall, be fore they enter on the duties of their respec we offices, take an oath or affirmation to sur stitution of the United States for the fathful discharge of the duties of thei office; which oath or affirmation shall be taken before the governor of the said territory, such person as he shall appoint and direct.
H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives JOHN GAILLARD, President of the Senate, pro tempore. April 20, 1818-Approved, JAMES MONROE.

To adjust the claims to lots in the town of Vincennes, and for the sale of the land appropriated as a common for the use of the inhabitants of the said town.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Re sentatives of the United States of America ongress assembled, That the trustees of the wn of Vincennes shall have power, and the e hereby authorized, to examine and adju-Il claims to lots in the town of Vincennes; and f, upon an accurate survey, it shall be found hat there are lots within the precincts of the own to which no individual claims can be subantiated, the same are hereby granted to the habitants thereof, to be sold by the trustees nd the money arising from the sale to be ap-lied to such public purposes as may be agreed pon by a majority of the citizens. And the aid trustees are hereby empowered, in all ases, when they shall confirm claims to lots, to

give deeds to the claimants for the same. Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the trustees of the town of Vincennes shall have power, and they are hereby authorized, to dis-pose of a tract of land containing about five thousand four hundred acres, which by the fifth ection of the act, entitled "An act for grant-ng lands to the inhabitants and settlers of Vinennes and the Illinois county, in the territor orthwest of the Ohio, and for confirming then in their possessions, passed on the third of March, one thousand seven hundred and nine-ty-one, was appropriated as a common, to the use of the inhabitants of the said town, the said tract shall be divided into lots, as the trustees shall direct, of not more than fifty, nor less than the question of the said tract shall be divided into lots, as the trustees shall direct, of not more than fifty, nor less than the quantity of five acres, and shall be sold ne manner and on the terms, which may b them be deemed most expedient and advanta geous. They shall also have power to convey by complete title, the lots sold to the purchas ers; and the proceeds of the lands so disposed of, or so much thereof as may be necessary for the purpose, shall be applied, under the direction of the said trustees, to the draining of a pond in the vicinity of the town; and the residue of the money arising from the said sales, if any there be, shall be paid over to the trustees of the Vincenness University, and shall, by them be applied to the beacht of the vincent of vince em, be applied to the benefit of the said uni

3. And be it further enacted, That the said trustees, when they shall have performed the duties assigned to them under this act shall make a report thereof to Congress.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representative JOHN GAILLARD, President of the Senate, pro tempore. April 20, 1818-Approved, JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT
To incorporate the Columbian Institute, for the

promotion of Arts and Sciences. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Retatives of the United States of America in Congress ussembled, That Edward Cutbush, Andrew Eunter, Thomas Law, Joseph Anderson, Robert Brent, Overton Carr, Nathaniel Cutting, Elias B. Caldwell, John Law, Roger C. Weightman, William Thornton, Josiah Meigs, James H. Blake, Samuel H. Smith, and others, composing the association in the District of Columbia, denominated the Columbian Institute, s assembled, That Edward Cutbush, An for the promotion of Arts and Sciences, and successors, duly elected, in the manner ereinafter mentioned, be, and they are here, y, constituted and declared to be a body potic and corporate, by the name and title of the Information is further Given, That the in

tofore given, granted or devised to the said Co-lumbian Institute, for the promotion of Arts and Sciences, or to any person or persons, for the use thereof; or that may have been purhased for, or on account of, the same, be, and the said goods, chattels and effects are hereby vested in, and confirmed to the said corporation hereby created; and the said corpo are hereby authorized and empowered to take goods, chattels or effects, of any kind or nature whatsoever, which shall or may hereafter be given, granted or bequeathed unto the said or oration, by any person, or persons, bodie olitic, capable of making such gift or bequest Provided always, That such money, goods, charles or effects, be laid out, or disposed of, fonce use and benefit of the said corporation, ac

ording to the intention of the donors.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the id corporation, hereby enacted, shall have full power and authority to fill all vacancie nich may happen in their number, to make rdain, establish and execute such by-law rdinances, as may be deemed a seful to the in stitution, and the same to alter, amend and ab rogate, at pleasure; to make, have, and use a common seal, and the same to break, alter and enew, at will; to appoint such officers as may pe required for the management of the conterns of the said corporation, and to assign them their duties, and generally to provide for the transaction of all business appertaining to the said corporation: Provided, That no by law, rule or ordinance of the said corp all be made repugnant to the laws of the Dis trict of Columb

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the said corporation may procure, by purchase or otherwise, a suitable building for the sittings of the said institution, and for the preservation and safe keeping of a library and museum; and, also, a tract or parcel of land, for a botanic garden, not exceeding five acres: *Provided*, That the amount of real and personal property to be held by the said corporation, shall not exceed ne hundred thousand dollars.
Sec. 5. And be it further ouncled, That there

shall be an annual meeting of the members of the said corporation, at such time and place as the proper officers of the said corporation may appoint, of which due notice shall be given, in one or more of the newspapers published in the District of Columbia; at which time and place the members present shall elect or choose, by ballot, the officers of the institution to serve for one year ensuing their election, and until others shall be elected, and consent

said corporation shall not be engaged in any banking or commercial operations; and the continuance of this charter shall be limited to wenty years, from and after the passage of Office for payment. this act, unless sooner revoked by Congress.
H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.
JOHN GAILLARD,
President of the Senate, pro tempore. April 20, 1818—Approved, JAMES MONROE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.

That the several acts of limitation here ofore passed, and which barred the allowance and settlement of certain evi dences of public debt, have been suspend ed for two years, by an act passed the 13th of April, 1818, of which the following is a copy

WM. H. CRAWFORD, Secretary of the Treasury.

To authorise the payment of certain certificates
Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Reentatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so much of an act, entitled, "An act making further provisions for the support of public credit, and for the redemption of the public debt," passed the third day of March, one thousand seven hundred and principle. dred and ninety-five; and so much of the act, entitled, "An act respecting loan office and inal settlement certificates, indents of interest, and the unfunded and registered debt, credited on the books of the Treasury," passed the twelfth day of June, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight, as bars from settle ment and allowance, certificates commonly called loan office and final settlement certifi-cates, and indents of interest, be, and the same is hereby, suspended for the term of two years, from and after the passing of this act; a noti-fication of which temporary suspension of the act of limitation shall be published by the Secretary of the Treasury, for the information of the holders of the said certificates, in one or more of the public papers in each of the Unit

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That all certificates, commonly called loan office certificates, countersigned by the loan officers of the states respectively, final settlement certificates, and indents of interest, which, at the time of passing this act, shall be outstanding may be presented at the Treasury, and, upon the same being liquidated and adjusted, shall be paid to the respective holders of the same, with interest, at six per cent. from the date of he last payment of interest, as endorsed on

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted. That, fo arrying this act into effect, the sum of eighty thousand dollars be appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated.

H. CLAY, Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD,

President of the Senate, pro-tempore. April 13, 1818—APPROVED,

JAMES MONROE. May 15 .- 20t.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, APRIL 28, 1818. NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, To the Proprietors of Stock issued under the invention with France of the 30th of April, 1803, commonly called LOUISIANA STOCK, That one moiety, or half of the principal of said stock, will be redeemed on the 21st of October next ensuing the date hereof, and that the same will be paid to the respective proprietors, or to

their attornies duly authorized, on the day be-fore mentioned, at the Freasury in Washington or at such Loan Office on the books whereof Information is further Given, That the interolumbian institute, for the promotion of Arts est due at the time of redemption, on such part of said Stock as is held in Europe, will be paid or may be reserved by law for other purposes. Sec 2. Analysis it further enacted, That all and as heretofore in London and Amsterdam; and Given under my hand, at the City of Washgular the goods, chattels and effects, here-fore given, granted or devised to the said Co-has been domesticated will be paid at the same time with the principal, either at the Treasury or at the Loan Offices as before mentioned.— And it is also hereby made known, That the interest on the moiety or half of said Louisiana Stock intended to be redeemed as aforesaid, will

cease and determine after the 21st day of October, 1818. WM. H. CRAWFORD, Secretary of the Treasur May 15.-20t.

By the President of the United States.

MATCHEREAS, by an act of Congress, passed on the 26th of March, 1804, entitled an "Act making provision for the disposal of the public lands in the Indiana Territory, and fe other purposes," and an act passed the 3d of March, 1805, entitled "An Act supplementary March, 1805, entitled "An Act supplementary to the act, entitled, an act making provision for the disposal of the public lands in the Indiana Territory," and an act passed on the 25th of April, 1808, entitled "An Act supplemental to an act regulating the grants of lands in the Territory of Michigan," the President of the United States is authorized to cause the lands in the land district of Detroit to be offered for sale when surveyed; and whereas, a part of the said lands have been surveyed—

Therefore, I, JAMES MONROE, President of the United States, in conformity with the said acts, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales for the disposal (agreeably to law) of the said lands, shall be held at Detroit, on Michigan Territory, viz.
On the first Monday in July next, for the

ands contained in ranges 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13, south of the base line; on the first Monday of September next for the lands contained in ranges 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17, north of the base rict, by law, for the support of Schools, and for other purposes. The sales shall con-tinue open for two weeks and no longer, and shall commence with the first section of the lowest number of townships and ranges, and proceed in regular numerical order.

Given under my hand at the City of Wash-

ington, the Sist day of March, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.

JAMES MONROE.

By the President, JOSIAH MEIGS.

Com'r. of the General Land Office Printers of newspapers, who are authorized to publish the laws of the United States, will insert the above once a week till October next, and send their bills to the General Land April 24-23t

By the President of the United States.

THEREAS, by an Act of Congress, pas-sed on the 3d of March, 1817, entitled fice.

"An act to authorise the appointment of a Surveyor for the lands in the northern part of the Mississippi territory, and the sale of certain lands therein described," the President of the United States is authorised to so. lect certain lands, for scites for towns, and cause the said lands to be laid off into town ots, and the said lots be offered for sale-

Therefore, I, James Monroe, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales for the disposal of the lots in the town of Marathon, (here-tofore called Milton's Bluff) on the South bank of the river Tennessee, (near the head of the Muscle Shoals) in Alabama territory shall be held at Huntsville, in the said territory, on

the second Monday in October next. The sales shall continue open for one week, and longer if necessary, and the lots shall be differed for sale in regular numerical order, be-ginning with the lowest number.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, this 26th day of May, 1818.

JAMES MONROE.

By the President.

JOSIAH MEIGS, Commissioner General Land-Office.
Printers who are authorised to publish the laws of the United States, will insert the above in their newspapers once a week till the first of October next, and send their bills to the General Land-Office for payment.

A map of the Huntsville district is engraved, and a plan of the town of Marathon will be engraved as speedily as practicable, and will be sold at Huntsville; and at the General

Land Office, by JOHN GARDINER, Chief Clerk Printers of the laws who insert this notice, shall have copies of the Map and plan.

June 12-16t

By the President of the United States.

WHEREAS, by an act of Congress, passed on the 17th of February, 1818, entitled "an act making provision for the establishment of additional Land Offices in the territory of Missouri," the President of the United States is authorised to direct the public lands which have been surveyed in the territory, to be of-

Therefore, I, James Monnoe, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales for the disposal (agreeably to law) of certain lands in the tertory of Missouri, shall be held as follows, viz. At St. Louis, in the said territory, on the first Monday in August, October, December, Febvuary and April next, and three weeks after each of the said days, for the sale of lands in the land district of St Louis. Thirty townships shall be offered at each sale, commencing with the most eastern ranges west of the fifth principal meridian line, and proceeding

At the Seat of Justice of Howard County, in the said territory, on the first Monday in sep-tember and November next, and three weeks after each of the said days, for the sale of lands in the land district of Howard County, Thirty townships shall be offered at each sale: The first to be in a square form, and to include the seat of justice of the said county, as nearly in the centre as the situation of the surveys will admit, and the second immediately east of the first, and in the same form; excepting from sale in each district, the lands which have been

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, the thirtieth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen. JAMES MONROE.

By the President. JOSIAH MEIGS, Commissiser of the General Land Office.

Printers of Newspapers who are author, sed to publish the laws of the United Stateswill insert the above once a week till April next, and send their bills to the General Land Office for payment

or A map of the above Lands may be had (previous to the sales) at the General Land Office, and at the Land Offices in the Missouri territory. The map is now engraving for JOHN GARDENER, * Chief Clerk, General Land Office.

May 22, 1818-45t

By the President of the United States.

WHEREAS, by an act of Congress, passed on the 3d of March, 1815, entitled "an act to provtide for the ascertaining and survey ing of the boundary lines fixed by the treaty with the Creek Indians and for other purposes," the President of the United States is authorised to cause the lands acquired by the said treaty to be offered for sale when surveyed, and whereas, part of the said lands have been sur-

Therefore, I JAMES MONROE, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales for the disposal of certain lands south of the Tennessee river and in the district of Madison county, shali be held at Huntsville, in said county in Alabama Territory.

On the first Monday in July next, for the sale on the first Monday in Movember ext, for the lands on the first Monday in November ext, for the lands contained in ranges 9, 10, and 12, north of the base line, excepting ch lands as are, or may be reserved in said strict, by law, for the support of Schools. are or shall be reserved according to law, for the support of schools and for other purposes. Each sale shall continue open for two weeks, and no longer, and shall com-mence with the section, township and range of the lowest number, and proceed in regular numerical order.

Given under my hand, at the City of Wash-

ington, this 31st day of March, 1818.

JAMES MONROE.

By the President, JOSIAH MEIGS, Com'r. of the General Land Office.

Printers who are authorized to publish the laws of the United States, will publish the above once a week till October next, and send their bills to the General Land Office for pay-

COPPERPLATE MAPS of the above lands hay be had at the office of the Surveyor General, at Huntsville, or at the General Land OfThe following beautiful APOSTROPHE TO TH Canto of CHILDE HAROLD, lately published. Roll on, thou deep and dark blue ocean-roll! Ten thousand fleets sweep over thee in vain
Man marks the earth with ruin—his control Stops with the shore; —upon the watery plain. The wreeks are all thy deed, nor doth remain A shadow of man's ravage, save his own, When, for a moment, like a drop of rain, He sinks into thy depths with bubbling gro

His steps are not upon thy paths—thy fields Are not a spoil for him—thou dost arise
And shake him from thee; the vile strength he

Without a grave, unknell'd, uncoffin'd and unknow

For earth's destruction, thou dost all despise, Spurning him from thy bosom to the skies, And send'st him, shivering in thy playful spray And howling, to his Gods, where haply lies His petty hope in some near port or bay, And dashest him again to earth;—there let him

The armaments which thunderstrike the walls Of rock-built cities, bidding nations quake, And monarchs tremble in their capitals, The oak leviathans, whose huge ribs make Their clay creator the vain title take Of lord of thee, and arbiter of war; These are thy toys, and, as the snowy flake, They melt into thy yeast of waves, which mar Alike the Armada's pride, or spoils of Trafalgar.

Thy shores are empires, changed in all save

Assyria, Greece, Rome, Carthage, what are they Thy waters wasted them while they were free, And many a tyrant siage; their shores obey The stranger, slave, or savage; their decay Has dried up realms to deserts:—not so thou, Unchangeable, save to thy wild waves' play— Such as creation's dawn beheld, thou rollest now.

Thou glorious mirror, where the Almighty's Glasses itself in tempests: in all time,
Calm or convuls'd—in breeze, or gale, or storm
Icing the pole, or in the torrid clime Dark heaving;—boundless, endless and sublime The image of Eternity—the throne Of the invisible; even from out thy slime

The monsters of the deep are made; each zone Obeys thee; thou goest forth, dread, fathomiess,

And I have loved thee, Ocean! and my joy Of youthful sports was on thy breast to be Borne, like thy bubbles, onward; from a boy wautoned with thy breakers—they to me Were a delight; and if the freshening sea Made them a terror—'twas a pleasing fear, For I was as it were a child for thee, And trusted to thy billows far and near,

JOURNEY OVER THE ANDES.

And laid my hand upon thy mane-as I do here

FROM THE FRANKLIN GAZETTE. I send you, for publication, a rough sketch of the first journey performed by a citizen of the United States across the South American continent. Every thing relative to that portion of the globe is highly interesting to the people of the United States; and it is to be regretted that the information we possess is neither so extensive or accurate as it ought to be. Of the resources of the new government, the political condition of the people, we have a great many conjectures, and assertions, and hopes, and ex pectations, and predictions, and prophecies but there is a lamentable deficiency of facts On the Jeturn of the Commissioners it was an ticipated that we should, upon all interesting points, be enlightened; in this expectation we have been as yet disappointed, and the public is as ignorant of the frame of the new govern-ment, the extent of its authority over the people, and the guards which are placed are the rights of the inhabitants, as we were when the Congress sailed from the United States. We see a great many speculations about the opinions of the Commissioners, but we should prefer a detailed statement of facts and obser vations, to the judgment of Socrates himself.

The writer of this sketch of a journey from Buenos Ayres to Santiago, has it in his power to furnish the public with much valuable information. Residing many years on the northern continent, respected, trusted, and beloved, by the most distinguished persons in that part of performance of such a task, it is in his power to furnish the most ample materials to enable the public to form a correct estimate of our southern brethren. One of the strongest motives for the publication of this narration is the hope of recalling his attention to the performance of this duty, which he owes to his own reputation, and to the honor and interest of his

SKETCH, &c. Having learnt, in the beginning of No vember, that the passage over the Cordilleras was practicable, I prepared for my journey across the continent. The dangers and difficulties attendant on this undertaking were represented to be almost insurmountable; and I armed myself at all points to encounter them. Un derstanding that the roads were tolerably good to the foot of the Cordilleras, I pur chased a large Spanish coach, and engaged a driver to accompany me to Mendoza. My conductor informed me that it would be necessary to hire three more drivers. Although I did not understand the necessity of having four postillions to drive one carriage, I consented, and in a few days all was ready. When my equipage was brought to the door, it presented a most uncouth appearance. The body of the carriage was large and unwieldy the wheels were swathed with strips of raw hide, and thongs twisted from the rim to the nut, so as to form additional spokes. Each horse was harnessed to the carriage by a long leathern thong leading from the crossbar to the saddle girth, and had a separate rider. These postillions were accoutred with a flowing roncho, (cloak) a straw hat, and several pairs of drawers hanging below their breeches knees, which they always wear open. Their legs were bare, and their feet covered with sandals made from a fresh hide, through which their toes obtruded, to stick into the little wooden triangles that formed their stirrups. With this uncouth equipage, I left Buenos Ayres, accompanied by two servants, and awo dragoons, sent by the Junta a few hours before my departure, to serve me

The streets of Buenos Avres are no generally paved, and in the winter season they become almost impassable. Without stones or wood to construct or mend them, they use bones and the carcases of animals to fill up the holhs; the effect may be easily imagined. The roads that lead through the suburbs of the city are so extremely bad, and the sloughs so end of a cane.

as an escort as far as Santiago.

deep, that it is with great difficulty a carriage can be drawn through them, and horses are sometimes stalled and entirely lost in attempting to pass them. Several of my Creole acquaintances accompanied me as far as Luxan, a small town about twelve leagues from Buenos Ayres, and the first of the chain of military posts which extend into Patagonia. There I laid in a supply of bread, a luxury little known among the peasantry of the interior. Animal food is very abundant; but the traveller must carry with him bread,

salt, and wine. After taking leave of my friends, I passed the river of Luxan, on a wooden bridge, and entered on the vast pampas of Buenos Ayres. Nothing can be more desolate and gloomy than the view of the plains, at this season of the year. Not a shrub, not a blade of grass to be seen: all barren and waste; "a wild immeasurable spread, which lengthens as you go." The horses and cattle were standing in the pools to refresh themselves; the deer were lying about panting with heat; the ostrich alone was stalking about, devour ing insects. The road over the plains is fifteen and twenty, each drawn by four yoke of oxen, fixed with long traces from yoke to yoke. A long bamboo, ornamented with feathers, is suspended from the roof of the cart, so as to enable the driver, who sits on the top of the load, to reach the farthest oxen; a goad hangs perpendicularly from the bamboo directly over the second voke of oxen, and with a small goad which he carries in his hand for the yoke next the cart, the driver commands the whole, and will drive very dexterously through the streets. The caravans are accompanied by a drove of cattle to change on the road, and to feed the drivers; each cart carries a large earthen jar, fastened behind, to hold water, and some wood or fuel fixed on the top, which is of hide. They are obliged to be very economical in the use of their wood. I have frequently seen the drivers seated round a fire, made with a little wood and the bones and fat of the animal part of which was roasting on a spit stuck upright in the earth, cutting off slices of out bread or salt. They travel principally during the night; and perform the journey from Buenos Ayres to Mendoza, a distance of three hundred leagues, in five or six weeks. The freight of a cart to Buenos Ayres is eighty dollars, and something less back to Mendoza. The principal articles brought in this manner from the interior are wines and brandies, dried fruits, horns and tallow, feathers, skins, Peruvian bark, copper and the precious metals. They carry back iron, dry goods, and the herb of Paraguay. This herb was first cultivated by the Jesuits, who found it in general use among the Quaranies Indies. It is a low shrub, somewhat resembling the tea plant. It is still found wild in Paraguay, and is prepared by stripping the leaves and drying them before a fire. They are packed for transportation in soaked hides. There are two sorts; one of which is made from the young leaf, and which is the best; the other from the large leaf, which is coarse, and is called Yerba de Palos. The Jesuits distinguish three sorts—the caacuyo, or stick here; the caamini, and the caa- the whole appearance of the town exquazu. Mini, in the Quaranies language, tremely gloomy. Still there is no such public edifices are built in a style of armeans small, and quazu great. The con- thing known throughout this country as our hemisphere-fitted by education for the sumption of this herb, in the drink called extreme poverty: every necessary of life all over South America, but especially in very dear; and owing to their distance Chili and Peru, where it is used by all from market, are not attainable by those

eight leagues apart; and when the post is pas the owner of a square league of land, long, they drive along with the traveller stocked with a thousand head of cattle, two or three sets of horses, in order to five or six hundred horses, and as many change on the road. The post-houses are small farm houses, with a circular enclos cessaries of life. sure for the horses, and a separate hut for the accommodation of travellers. This consists of one room of about 12 feet square, furnished with two bedsteads, nade by sticking four posts into the earthen floor, and stretching a hide over them; a table and two chairs of hide; the door is a wooden frame with a hide nailed on it, and the white-washed walls are orna- and the trees with a hanging moss. I obmented with the names of travellers, served some beautiful mosses clinging to written with charcoal. They furnish at the branches of the mimosa. This plant these houses a very comfortable repast of is about four inches in diameter, and is roasted meat, which is always served | composed of twisted filaments, something first, potatoes, and broth, which is brought of the nature of our hanging moss; but in last of all.

The post-houses abound with an insect called the Benchuca, very little larger than a bed bug, but much more troublesome; they are perfectly black, and leave spots on the bed clothes as black as ink, and which cannot be washed out. The dread of this insect and the dirty appearance of the bed rooms, induce me always to resign them to my servants, and to pass the night in my carriage.

The horses had been driven into the Coral or circular enclosure before night. which enabled us to set off at the dawn of day. At 10 o'clock the heat became so intense, that we were obliged to halt until after the siesta, a word which means the afternoon nap, but is frequently used to signify the heat of the day. We were ferried across the river Torcero in a flat. It is a navigable stream, which takes its rise in the mountains of Cordova, and flows into the Parana; but the trade of Cordova is conducted by land, either dithe afternoon I shot a small antelope with was very white and delicate. my rifle, and my postillions caught a great many quails in an extraordinary manner. When they mark a bird, they ride round it, gradually diminishing the circle, and whirling their long reins over their heads at first the bird follows the motion with the eye and head, and then crouches, as if afraid to move; on coming within reach, they strike it with the reins, or

siderable stream, and arrived on the sixth day at a small town called Trayle Muerto, situated at the western extremity of the plains, one hundred and sixty leagues from Buenos Ayres. During this ride I From the lakes a day's ride brought me had been struck with the resemblance between the Pampas of Buenos Ayres and the Stepes in the south of Russia. Both in the Cordillera, It was two hundred exhibit the same boundless, unbroken expanse, the same fertility of soil in the of a torrent. We determined to pass the rainy season, and dry parched appearance of the land during the heat of summer a total want of trees; the streams few and of the same brackish nature; the ponds and lakes of both encrusted with salt, which effloresces in each in the same manner, on the surface of the earth, giving it at times the appearance of being covered with a hoar frost. The character of the inhabitants is likewise very similar. The Indians of the Pampas (Quarandies) are Nomades, living in temporary huts and tents on the borders of the rivers, and formerly dependent for subsistence on the chase. The increase of cattle has been mounted on the top, to keep it from upso great, that these people are now all setting. After proceeding a few yard shepherds, who, when the pastures are marked by the passage of the carts which exhausted, move with their flocks and bear the products of the interior provinces herds to spots where it is more abundant. to the capital. They go in caravans of Another feature of resemblance between these plains, which strikes the traveller who has wandered over both, is the swarms of musquitoes which constantly hover over and torment him. The antelope and thegel are found in both.

The dangers and difficulties with which I had been threatened, vanished as I advanced. No real cause of alarm exists in passing these plains in time of peace. The Indians will sometimes pilfer, and have been known to rob caravans or carts-but they never venture to attack those who are provided with fire arms The only danger at this period arises from the passage of the troops, and from bands of deserters from the army of Peru.

A few leagues from Trayle Muerto, the roads diverge; one inclines to the north and leads to Cordova, and the other due west to Mendoza. The mountains ef Cordova are seen at a distance, and the country broken and wooded with a low thorn, (acacia mimosa.) The roads are here much worn by the carts; the wheels lof these machines are ten feet in diamemeat as it roasted, and devouring it with- ter, and the ruts became so very deep, that we were obliged frequently to hoe down the earth between them in order to

pass the carriage.

In four days from Trayle Muerto we reached La Punta de San Lewis, one of the earliest settlements in the vice-roy alty. The town, which is surrounded by a mud wall, is in a lamentable state of decay-but the country around it being well watered by the Desaquadera, is fertile, and tolerably well cultivated in artificial pastures, principally of lucerne. San Luis is a district in the province of Cordova; but is at present governed by a military governor, appointed by the junta of Buenos Ayres. A chain of hills extends from hence to the mountains of Cordova, and terminates abruptly about a league below San Luis. My carriage had been shattered by the bad roads, and I was forced to remain two days to have it repaired. In walking the streets, which diverge from a square, and intersect each other at right angles, I observed the houses to be low, and built of mud or unburnt brick; the enclosures of mud, and natti, which is made of it, is very greatilis cheap and abundant. Luxuries are classes. The post-houses are situated at who in other countries would be thought convenient distances, seldom more than large proprietors. I have seen in Pamsheep, living in a hut, with the bare ne-

> After leaving San Luis we entered what the people of the country call a Travesia, an extent of thirty leagues, without a stream, or any surface of the earth. The woods were thicker, and the trees larger, than those on the east of San Luis, although of the same species. The soil was covered with a long coarse grass, larger and more matted .- From the centre rise two flowers, perfectly white, and in shape and smell resembling the hyacinth. They have been carried to Buenos Ayres, and have been found to flourish equally well on the bars of the the air plant.

The Travesia abounds with game. I shot an animal resembling the European hare; the fur was of the same color, the la garden. The vineyards are very proform different only by being larger, and ductive, and the produce, wine, brandy the hind legs proportionably longer. It had no tail, but a white band extending from haunch to haunch. The flesh was very white and well flavored. I afterwards saw two tame ones at Mendoza, and was informed that they never drank. I killed likewise some partridges of an uncommon kind. They were nearly as large as the guinea fowl, and resembled that bird in shape. The plumage was more of a cinder color, and the head was ornamented with three slender plumes rect to Buenos Ayres, or by Santa Fe. In and terminated by a small tuft; the flesh The storms of thunder and lightning are

the night in passing this Travesia. In titude to pass to the west of the Andes. the morning we forded a sluggish stream, The dews are not heavy, and the inhabicalled the Desaquodero, the waters of tants generally pass the night in their Desaquodero means the outlet of a lake, from May to October, Mendoza enjoys whether it be a canal or a river. This river is the outlet of the lakes of Guonacache, and forms the boundary line be-

swamps of Bevedero. West from the Desaquedero the country is broken and the roads very bad, until it reaches the borders of the lakes of Guonacache .-to the borders of the river Mendoza. We found it swollen by the melting of snows yards wide, and flowed with the rapidity night on its banks, and not to ford until 9 o'clock in the morning. From calculating the course of the river, and the stagnation of the stream in the Cordilleras, we expected the body of the water would be diminished about that hour. The diminution was sensible, but not as great as we expected. There was no alford, or rather swim this formidable torrent. Two horsemen, with their lassos fixed to the body of the carriage, kept it the horses were swept from their footing the drivers threw themselves off, and clinging to their manes encouraged them with shouts. They were forced down the stream some distance, but arrived, contrary to my expectations, safely on the opposite bank. I followed them on horse back, followed by a number of country men, who accompanied me for the pleasure of swimming their horses over The Mendoza rises in the Cordillera de los Andes, and after passing through the valley of Uco, unites with the river San Juan, and forms the lakes of Guonacache. The river Toguman takes its rise in the same Cordillera, and before it unites with the Desaquodero, traverses the valley of Uco, which is fertile and well settled, and extends fifty leagues south from the town of Mendoza. The banks of the Tumugan are covered with fine pastures, and immense herds of cattle are kept on the estates which it waters.

The caravans and carts in the journey between Mendoza and Buenos Ayres. keep along its banks until its junction with the Desaquodero, in order to profit by the pasture it affords, and to avoid the

Travesias. After leaving the Mendoza, we passed through a country highly cultivated in artificial pastures of clover and lucerne. The enclosures are of mud, and are made by ramming mud and chopped straw into moulds eighteen inches wide, four and a half feet high, and four feet long. The mould is moved forward, and the process continued until the enclosure is completed. After being exposed some time to the heat it becomes hard, and is very durable. The country houses are plastered over with this composition, which is even spread on the roofs; and such is the dryness of the atmosphere, that this covering lasts many years. In four hours we reached the town of Mendoza, and entered the principal street, along the bed of a torrent which passes through the

town. It is pleasantly situated, on an extensive plain, which stretches along the foot of the Andes, in 32 deg. 56 minutes south latitude. It is the capital of the province formerly called Cuyo. As usual in all South American towns. the streets cross each other at right an-

gies. The houses have but one floor, but are large, and well constructed. The chitecture superior to any I have seen in South America, where the churches genaments. Those of Mendoza, especially the church attached to the convent of St. Augustine, are simple and grand. Mendoza is indebted for the chaste architecture of the public buildings to two Italian architects, who have resided there for many years. They have likewise laid out a public walk, which is enclosed, and planted with Italian poplars. The population of Mendoza is estimated at 20,000 souls, of which the blacks and mulattoes form one half. It is the depot of trade between Buenos Ayres and Chili. Since the revolution, which has rendered the intercourse more frequent, the inhabitants have procured from Buenos Avres luxuries which were before unknown to them .- The demand for their produce is great, and those articles which we think necessaries, and which, when loaded with the duties, profits and charges of the monopolist in Cadiz, were too expensive for the richest individuals of the interior, are now possessed by the poorest. All they could hope for under the colonial government, was to maintain their families on the bare necessaries of life-few exertions were made to go beyond this limit; but now, that luxuries are within their windows. It is called by the inhabitants reach, this powerful incentive to industry is visible in the improvements in agriculture and manufactures. The country in the vicinity of Mendoza is cultivated like and dried raisins, is sent to Buenos Ayres

They raise wheat for the consumption of all the neighboring districts. The soil is fertile, and the artificial pastures, which are cultivated by irrigation, are the most luxuriant I ever saw. It produces all the fruits of Europe in great season the thermometer fluctuates between 70 and 90 degrees of Fahrenheit. confined to the eastern side of the Cor-We spent the whole day and part of dilleras, and are never known in this la-

the entertainments which were given me displayed in their houses and dress the luxuries and the refinements of Europe; to them a North American was an objec ment; they overwhelmed me with quesions and caresses; they had been kep their questions respecting the United States were highly entertaining. The In dians of the tribe of Ruelches bring their coarse manufactures to Mendoza—they consist of rugs and common ponchas. They bring likewise salt from the river ternative, however, and we prepared to Diamanti, which formerly was the boundary between them and the district of the Cordilleras, and flows in a north east from being carried down the stream, erly direction, and in common with all Andes, forms, during summer, coruseations of salt on its banks. In the spring all these rivers swell with the melting of the snows, and are perfectly fresh, but during the remainder of the year are brackish, and deposit a great quantity of

I hired a muleteer, who engaged to

transport me and my baggage to Santiago and to furnish the necessary number of mules were loaded with provisions for train consisted of ten mules. My ser- river. In the morning we entered the I followed in the afternoon to avoid the along the edge of a precipice of five hunheat of the day. Some of the principal dred feet, at the bottom of which rolls a inhabitants of Mendoza accompanied me a few miles from the town, a mark of respect generally shown to a stranger. On leaving them, I proceeded with my guide through a barren tract of country, the soil A man would find it next to impossible generally covered with low shrubs. Night to keep his footing; accidents are very soon overtook us, but still the heat con- rare, but are faithfully recorded by the tinued to be excessive. I felt the air which had passed over the parched plains while he is on his dangerous path, with south of us, like the blast of a furnace. After travelling eight leagues, we turned off the road, to a small spring of water, to the torrent-how the rest of the drove the only one to be found west of Mendo- started and stopped, and how they dreadza for twelve leagues. We found the ed that some of them would have atwhole cavalcade encamped round a large The air towards morning became very cold and piercing, and was more sensibly sary to ascertain whether they be enfelt after the heat of the day. The mules tirely free from obstructions, as the conwere loose and feeding about; they are kept together by a Madrina, a mare which they are accustomed to follow, and To turn is impossible, and to pass a which has a bell round her neck. The mule equally so. The muleteers warn loaded mules in passing the mountains each other by shouting, or send forward always run loose, and follow the Madri- one of their party to station himself at na, which is led by one of the muleteers the opposite entrance. called the Madrinero. The mule, at perfect liberty, moves more cautiously and quilibrium of their load by striking asecurely; one man can conduct ten mules, having only to adjust the loads teer then catches them with the lasso, from time to time, when deranged by and covering their eyes with the ponche striking against the rocks. My field bed adjusts the load. was made up near the fire, and I slept until day break. In the morning, after the muleteers had taken their Matti,* the mules were loaded, and we proceeded over the same gloomy, barren country for four leagues to the valley of Uspallata. Here there is a small stream of water, and mines of gold and silver, which es for the accommodation of the couriwere formerly very productive. Work- ers during the winter. They pass with men are now employed in restoring the the mail throughout the whole year, beworks, by order of the government of tween Buenos Ayres and Santiago. The Buenos Ayres. At Uspallata there is a building contains a room fifteen feet ed and registered on their entry into the above the height of the snow. vice-royalty of La Plata. It consists of four log huts; two officers are quartered winter is only attempted after the first in them. A similar establishment exists storms are over, and the ravines filled up in all the passages of the Cordilleras be- with snow. The passenger has his legs tween Chili and La Plata.

On leaving Uspalatta we entered a decamped at the entrance of a second defile. I had shot during the day a guanaco, which yielded us all a sumptuous repast. This animal, which abounds in sembles the camel, except that it is smaller, and no rising on the back. The hind when pursued it always runs down hill. In the winter it soon fatigues itself in the snow, but in the summer the huntsman finds it difficult to approach it. At that season he pursues the animal to the defiles, which the guanaco reaches by

* The matti, so called from the calabash in which it is always presented, is an infusion of the herb of Paraguay, which is of a bitter pungent taste. This infusion is sweetened, and ometimes a little cinnamon and lemon peal are added. The calabash or matti is placed on a silver stand, and the liquor is soaked through a silver tube, which is furnished at the lower ex-tremity with a bulb pierced full of small holes, abundance and perfection. Thunder so as to prevent any particle of the herb from storms are very frequent, and temper the excessive heats of summer, during which it as soon as they rise from their beds in the morning, and after the siesta in the after-noon, and frequently regale themselves with it through the day.

† The gorges of the mountains, through which large rivers flow, all afford passages across the Andes. The most frequently the one described above, and that formed by the river Maypo, which, following the course of that river, passes through a well settled counwhich are muddy and very brackish. Court yards. During the winter months, try cultiva ed in artificial pastures. The ascent is much shorter than that of the Aconcaqua, out is much more steep and abrupt. This road over the Andes is called Portillo, and even during summer is exposed to snow storms. ecessary to pass the river Mendoza, which s noose it with a running knot fixed to the tween the district of Mendoza and San cold scarcely felt. The inhabitants pos- on the road so deep and rapid that many lives Luis. It afterwards unites with the river | sess the sprightly amiable manners which lare lost in attempting to ford it.

We passed the river Quarto, an incon-||Tumugon, and is lost in the lakes and distinguish the Creoles of Spanish Ame-|| running along the narrow ledges that or rica. They are very hospitable, and in verhang the precipices; the huntsman, who remains in the valley, sends his dogs during my short residence among them, above the game. The guanacos go in herds, always keeping the young in front; on perceiving the dogs they rush down into the valley; here the husbandman of great interest; they were rejoiced to lies in wait for them, and with his lassos see a countryman, the citizen of an inde- and balls and cord, secures two or three pendent nation, and of a free govern- before they break through. They are easily tamed, and are perfectly harmless. When irritated their only defence is to in ignorance of the rest of America, and spit out a fætid saliva. During the night the cold was intense, and I gladly shook of my blankets at the dawn of day, to walk forward and warm myself by exercise. After passing the second defile, the mountains become more abrupt and barren. I visited the natural bridge over the Mendoza, here a torrent only twenty feet wide. It is called el Puer-Mendoza. The Diamanti descends from to del Inca, and is an excavated rock, about seven feet wide. The inside of the arch is hung with stalactites, and the rithe rivers in these latitudes east of the ver flows through it. Not far from this spot I saw a warm mineral spring, strongly impregnated with sulphur .-From hence the ascent becomes more rapid, and the road winds along the course of the Mendoza.

After suffering very much from the heat we encamped under the shelter of the rocks, and lighted our fire with the roots of the prickly shrub, which spread along and near the surface of the earth, mules, for eight dollars each mule. Two and which is the only sign of vegetation at this height. Our mules descended eight days, the time usually consumed in into the valley, and browsed on the moss passing these mountains; and the whole and scanty herbage on the banks of the vants left town early in the morning, and passes called Las Caleras, a narrow path torrent. The loaded mules scrape one side against the rocks, and the soil on which they tread is a loose gravel which constantly rolls from beneath their feet. moleteers, who entertain the traveller long accounts of unlucky mules missing their footing, and being precipitated intempted to turn, which would have been fire, which proved a useful precaution. the certain perdition of them all. Before entering these passages it is necessequence of meeting a troop of mules would prove the sacrifice of one party.

The mules frequently derange the egainst the projecting rocks. The mule-

The road continued to wind along deep chasms and precipices, and the mountains assumed a wilder and more desolate appearance; the torrents likewise became wider and more rapid.-We passed several casuchas, small stone buildings, erected at convenient distancsquare, the entrance is by a door raised

The passage of the Cordilleras in the and thighs rolled up with sheep skins, and his feet swathed with bandages so as file, and passing along a winding road, to exclude the snow; armed with a long continued gradually to ascend for five pole to sound his way, and accompanied leagues. The neat was condensed in by guides carrying charcoal and provithis gorge + of the mountains, and was sions, he enters on this perilous and faalmost insupportable. We dined and tiguing journey, and must, at all hazards, passed the siesta under some rocks, gain every night a casucha; all who wish which afforded a refreshing shade, and to pass at that season, either wait for a in the afternoon continued our journey. courier or join some other passenger, On leaving the defile we found ourselves who is well accompanied. After toiling on a long chain of hills which command- all day on foot, sometimes slipping on ed an extensive view to the east of the the hard frozen snow, and obliged to hew whole district of Mendoza. We en- steps to ascend by, and at other times plunging up to the middle in the loose drift, they are obliged to pack themselves into a casucha; seated, for there is seldom room enough to lie down, and the plains at the foot of the Andes, and in this manner they pass the night, warmin the mountains of this Cordillera, re- ing themselves by charcoal fires. The passage of the cordilleras in the winter is not so dangerous as that of the Alps; feet are shorter than the fore; so that Avalanches are unknown, nor are there any glaciers formed in the Andes.

On the fourth night we slept at the foot of the steep ascent which leads over the crest of the Cordilleras, and set off at the dawn of day in order to pass over before the wind rose. At this height the wind blows with great violence from ten o'clock until evening. In the whole passage of the Cordilleras the traveller suffers from the sudden gusts of wind which are frequent and very violent .-We toiled up this ascent for four hours, passing over the loose stones, which are constantly rolling from the rocks above. Near the summit I observed two birds, of the dark grey color of the rocks, and resembling in shape the dove. They did not attempt to fly when thrown at, and merely moved their heads; the muleteers call them agacha doches dodgers.) They are always seen in pairs and may be approached within a yard efore they rise.

The condor was seen hovering over the loftiest heights. This bird, of which aggerated accounts have been given, is the head and form of the eagle, the mage of the neck, body, and wings is en black; a white stripe about four nones wide extends along the tip of the wings, and when the bird is sitting appears to encircle the body; a circular

are generally seen in pairs, unless attract- hundred fold. ed in larger numbers by some dead animal. Their sense of smell is very acute, and they are seen flying from all parts to feast on dead cattle. They frequentit by striking its beak into the eyes.

itself, it cannot fly without having a space to run and raise itself gradually. The peasants come upon it when gorged, and kill it with clubs in the pen.

The snow lies longer on the west than on the east side of these mountains. At the control of the Carrillage of Calleano, which covered Gue were 400 strong, as the division of Bern they were complete times cut the sure. The jockies of Children with the spur. The jockies of Children with the spur with

down the rocks and flowing along narpassed along a level plain covered with the muleteers keep droves of mules, during the summer months, and remove articles, which had been abandoned at droves of mules are sometimes overtak- ing town. en by the first storms of winter. The muleteers then unload, leaving the packages in a circle, and endeavor to save themselves and mules. Some idea may number of caravans which were passing at this time. I met twenty seven droves As we continued to descend, the face beautiful, and after the first day's de- the action, will be read with interest .trees.

mear the custom house, a small stone recovery was considered doubtful: building enclosed by a large court yard, where the mules are unloaded, and the goods examined. A wall extends along building enclosed by a large court yard, the valley from the river to the base of the mountain, to prevent the passage of smugglers. During the winter the independent army, who were at that time acting with saccess at St. Francisco de Tisdanos and Barbaco-as, which the Spaniards had, without effect, attempted to put in insurrection against the independent army. On the 15th, general Ce. custom house officers and guard retire to Santa Rosa, the first town in Chili.—
They had not yet returned, and we pas-They had not yet returned, and we passed through the gates into a very nar
and on the 7th a column of cavalry, under general Sarazza, and 300 cabsseurs, who encamped at Ricon de los Toros, were surrow valley. There the path became very nary rugged, frequently ascending and descending steep projections, which extended from the mountain to the river. We passed one of the large torrents. We passed one of the large torrents, resolved to march in search of general Paez, which form the river Aconcagua, on and for this purpose embodied the garrisons a bridge, and encamped a league beyond of the places, and the militia which had been it on a small level spot, within a few vards of the river, and surrounded by the yards of the river, and surrounded by the most picturesque scenery imaginable. appeared on the plain of Congeda on the 2d of May, where our troops were waiting to re About a league before we encamped, we passed a small lake. The road continued to wind along the right bank of the river Aconcagua, until we crossed it on a frail wooden bridge; here the valley of Aconcagua opened to our view, and shortly after we saw the town of Santa Rosa, capital of the district of the same name. It is a small neat town, much resorted to in the summer, on account of the mildness and ex- ry; the second line as a reserve, under colocellence of its climate. A little beyond nel Rangel. this stands the town of San Felippe el distance as was adapted to our plan of action, real de Aconcagua, the capital of the district of the same name. It is regularly taneously; and the effect was, that the whole built, and the streets are planted with trees, and intercepted with canals, which distribute the waters of the Aconcagua to the gardens and fields. These two districts are separated by the Aconcagua districts are separated by the Aconcagua, and are bounded north by Petorea, south by Mapocho, east by Cordilleras, and west by Quillota. I did not stop in the town, but accompanied my muleteer to his father's house. On passing Son Fetone at Paul was an additional property of Castile, with several attentions of the general staff; colonel Gonzales Velia, commanding the resonant of Castile, with several other Spanish. lippe el Real, we passed along one of the finest valleys in the world. The fields were all irrigated; Indian corn, wheat, barley, and the artificial grapes, were growing luxuriantly, and the road was liped with fruit trees. In passing a was lined with fruit trees. In passing along the lanes, formed by the enclosures and to be regretted, inasmuch as we have been unable to follow up our victory by the occupa of mud and hedges of thorns, we had fredeep. There are no regulations by which proprietors are obliged to lay bridges over the canals, that conduct the waters from the rivers to the field, so that the roods are often inundated and the defiles of the mountains, while our superior that the roods are often inundated and that the roads are often inundated, and sometimes impassable. Irrigation was practised by the Indian inhabitants of generals in chief and principal officers of rank; Chili, before the invasion of the Spaniards.

It is perfectly understood throughout
Chili, the nature of the climate rendering this mode of culture almost abso-I tely necessary. During the summer at never rains, and the thunder storms, so frequent on the other side of the Andes, though heard occasionally in the Cordilieras, are never known to descend into the Western vallies. Every part of Chili, which is susceptible of irrigation, whatever be the nature of its soil, pro-

and you may approach very near. We part of the world. Wheat yields com- Thomas of Augustura, the 16th of June." shot two of them, one measured nine feet and three quarters from wing to wing, and the other ten feet and a half. They there fertile spots, eighty and even one banks of the Apure to recruit and refresh his

On the ensuing morning I took my ly carry off sheep, and when pressed by hunger descend in flocks on the plains and destroy calves and colts. In order to effect this they form a circle, enclosing their intended victim, and prevent this country are the finest in South Aits escape by flapping their wings; one merica. The Chilian horses are sent of their number then attacks the colt or into Peru, and even across the continent he should reach Calaboso. calf, fixes its talons in its back, and kills to Buenos Ayres, and thence to the Brazils. They are active and vigorous, and The country people make traps for them by placing carron in a pen. The Condor first picks out the eyes and then devours the entrails, when it has gorged short and thick, the body stout, and the

ter passing the west of the Cordilleras, tail lie close. They stand generally fifthe descent for the space of three leagues teen hands, but I have seen them meawas covered with snow. The frequent sure from fifteen and a half to sixteen the ammunition of general Remudez was at passage of mules had worn a deep path hands. They are trained to start instantthrough this snow, which rose on each | ly into full speed, stop suddenly, and wheel side fifteen feet high. On emerging on their haunches. They are trained from this narrow defile, the scenery likewise to stand when the rider diswore a different aspect from that on the mounts, and they will remain on the same east side. It resembled the scenery of spot for hours champing their bit. The the Alps; spots of verdure were scat- people of the country are all good horsetered over the loftiest mountains; small men, and I have seen them urge a horse streams of water were seen trickling full speed down a steep hill covered with wood. We passed over two lofty hills, row vallies, giving life to a number of and after riding six hours, entered the flowing shrubs; and the road sometimes village of Colina, where there are min eral baths, much frequented by the inmoss and low grass. On these plains, habitants of Santiago. Here we passed the siesta. In the afternoon we travelled along a flat well cultivated country them into the low grounds before the first fall of snow. We passed several eastern suburb of Santiago, called the and after riding four leagues entered the loads of the herb of Paraguay and other Canadilla. The houses are low, but well Parma, Napoleon's wife, holds her regubuilt, and there appeared a great throng the commencement of the winter. The of business. We entered Santiago by a traffic of the Cordilleras continues as magnificent bridge, and every thing wore long as the passage is practicable, and the appearance of a large and flourish-

BATTLE OF COGEDA.

We lately published a paragraph anbe formed of the extent of the traffic of nouncing that the patriot army of Vene- with troops, destined to Lima, had this passage of the Cordilleras, by the zuela had gained a distinguished victory put into Teneriffe; one of the frigates over the royal army on the plains of Co- was condemned as unseaworthy; a scargeda; and that general Paez had killed city of provisions produced great dissatof mules, the smallest drove consisted of the Spanish general La Torre with his isfaction in the fleet; the finances of fifteen and the largest of fifty-five mules. Own hand. The following extract of an Spain were in so deplorable a condition, official bulletin, dated at Venezuela, the that proper supplies had not been furnof nature became more variegated and 13th of May, detailing the particulars of ished, and in consequence the Governor scent, our path wound along the banks of It appears that it was the Spanish genea rapid torrent, and was shaded by large ral Correa and not La Torre, who was were themselves in a state of scarcity killed in the action. The latter howev- and distress. This armament will prove On the second night we encamped er, received two severe wounds, and his of little advantage to the royalists in Pe-

eive them.

"They soon came to a close and sanguinary conflict, in which the Spaniards were soon taught a false lesson, by the superiority of our cavalry. The enemy's order of battle was in three columns, of which the centre was infant-ry, and the wings cavalry. Our force was drawn up into two lines, our infantry in the centre, under general Angoategui; lieutenant colonal Mundoz had the command of the right

"Our loss, though not very great, is severe of our horses from severe service would not

better than 1000 infantry and 500 cavalry, considerable quantity of our arms and announi-tion destroyed and unserviceable; and many gallant officer FRANCISCO DE SANTANDER,

Second of the general staff Head Quarters, St. Fernando.

fringe of white feathers ornaments the duces the fruits of the earth with a lux- latest Builetin of the Venezuelean wmy. high minded people, seeking the best neck of the male. They are very bold, uriance never before remarked in any It is dated at "Head Quarters, at St. talents and the greatest public virtue to banks of the Apure, to recruit and refresh h cavairy. The royal brigadier Morales, who prisoners, horses, and the whole of their equipage; Morales, with a few followers, fled a far as Sombrero, not thinking himself safe till

"Since the 18th, general Marino has been in possession of Cariaco, which he took, with the garrison of 250 men; this was accomplished by the ranguard alone under colonel Mon-tez; besides which, 240 prisoners, 150 mus-kets, ammunition and military stores fell into

"On the 24th, an action took place in the village of Calleano, with the enemy's force which covered Guelia and Carrupano, which were 400 strong, and had attempted to flank the division of Bernudez, touching Cumana: they were completely routed, leaving on the

"On the morning of the 30th, the garrison made a sortie upon the besiegers, and a severe conflict took place which lasted five hours; length expended, and he fell back upon Cumanacoa, with a view to renew the operations after he should have obtained the necessary supplies. The loss of the besieged was considerable in killed and womded."

"The chief of the staff,

CARLO SUBLETTE."

KENTUCKY GAZETTE. LEXINGTON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 11

English papers have been received at New York, to the 18th of July. The queen of England has relapsed, and her demise was expected. Parliament, in that event, would be assembled. The harvest prospect in Europe, except in Sweden, were good. The duchess of lar courts at Parma, and receives minsters; while Napoleon himself remains a prisoner at St. Helena, and has lately eclared that he will not notice the English letters respecting him, and that the king of England alone is entitled to treat him as an equal! Lucien Bonaparte had and hypocritical cant of conciliation, recently entered Rome as a senator in splendid style. The Spanish convoy of Teneriffe had levied a contribution of 120,000 dollars on the inhabitants, who ru or Chili, if it should ever reach there; the victory of Maipu has probably decided the final fate of those provinces .-The patriots have a stout fleet in the Pacific, which may prevent the Spanish squadron from reaching its destination. England, in the genuine spirit of coloni- ple. pened the ports of Santander, Corunna, schools called by his name, has arrived in New York. Despatches from Mr. Erving, our minister at Madrid, have Lisbon that a Spanish convoy had arrivteers continue to annoy Spanish com-

TRANSYLVANIA UNIVERSITY. We particularly invite the attention of the people of the west to the address of the Trustees of Transvlvania University, published in this Gazette. It concisely exhibits the new organization and arrangements of the University, and the advantages it now offers for the complete education of the youth of the south and west. While Virginia and other Atlantic states are engaged in making liberal and ample provision for the establishment of academics, colleges and universities, it is devoutly to be hoped that the western people will cordially and unitedly

merce, even in the European seas.

A spirited republican newspaper, called the "Maryland Censor," and published weekly by Mr. W. F. REDDING, has been established in Baltimore. From our knowledge of the publisher, and the specimen of talent and correct principles displayed in the first and second number we think that the Censor will prove an ac quisition to the republicans of Maryland. We have one hope to express to the pub-"The division of General Cedeno keeps in lisher, and that is that he will not, in imitation of too many professed republican journals, permit his paper to be made a vehicle of servility and passive obedience to the powers that be. An editor best consults his own reputation and the pub-3000 lic interest, by supporting good and censuring bad measures. When the administration deserve praise, they should receive it from every honest man; when they act unwisely, their conduct should be freely censured.

THE CO FROM THE ALBANY ARGUS. The electioneering campaign in Eng land furnishes examples of mobocrace unprocedented in any other country.-The following is an extract from the! The contest is not that of an intelligent

represent them in parliament. It is rather a contest among the aristocratic candidates, striving which shall lavish most money in feasting and riot, and in gaining supporters by these means rather than by their merit. The whole weight of ministerial influence is of course ex ercised on this occasion. It seems to be customary for the contending candidate to keep open houses for their adherent during the three days of the election, and often for some time preceding to ha rangue the mob with the most fulsome flattery, and making great professions o patriotism. It has in many instance appened that the opposite parties, half inebriated, and headed by their noble leaders, have gone to the extent of making open war upon each other, and some lives lost in these rencounters. Such scenes as are exhibited at British elec tions would be disgusting and a reproacl to the people of this country. And yet the noble lord Selkirk some few years ago, wrote a letter home, which wa published in the British gazettes, in which our elections were depicted in ve ry frightful colors. The late election in "the fast anchored isle" would fur nish his lordship abundant materials fo descanting on the abuse of popular suf-

"ERA OF GOOD PEELINGS"-EXTIN

GUISHMENT OF PARTY SPIRIT.
From the Federal Republican of this morning,
"The CHARGE to which we allude is on which cannot fail of carrying conviction to every unprejudiced mind, that the party now prostrate in the state, are capable of reing to any means, no matter how dishonor, despicable and disgusting, to effect their ct of once more banqueting on the loave

The above modest denunciation shows conclusively the federal disposition for the 'amalgamation of parties,' and how far a spirit of conciliation may be calculated upon from the dominant party in Mary land. The character of the ruling minority in this state has been fully exemplified; and the proceedings of the legislature, have met with the just reproof even of the Federal Gazette, the Speaker of the house of delegates, and others who stand marshalled in the same ranks. What they cannot gain by the delusive they are determined to effect through the virtue of the rotten borough system. whereby the voice of the sovereign people is stifled, and these tenants at will ensure their ascendency. Do they accuse the republicans of being capable of reserting to " dishonorable, despicable and disgusting means?" Let them look at home. and they will see, as the leaders of tha party well know, that it is only through such means that they were enabled to hold the reins of power. The republicans merely ask a fair and unbiassed expression of the voice of the people when this is granted, they fear not the result; but even as it is, the strength of democracy, restricted and in a measure paralyzed, shall ere long crush the hydra of injustice, and tear down those barriers which have obstructed the legitimate expression of the will of the peo-

THE SEA SERPENT ATTACKED.

Boston, Aug. 21. The report this morning respecting men on board which went in pursuit of him, has fallen in with him—and the commander threw a harpoon into him, to which empty casks were connected by a chain—that the water immediately became discolored by the blood from the came discolored by the blood from the also been received. It was reported at wound; and the monster darted off, carrying with him all the apparatus, which ed at Cadiz from Havanna, with ten is intended to destroy him, and be a buoy millions of dollars. The patriot priva- to his remains. If we have misunderstood no part of this report, there is certainly now great reason to expect the body of this great mammoth of the deep will soon be on shore for exhibition, to remove all doubts and satisfy curiosity.

" Squam river, Aug. 20th, 12 o'clock - After several unsuccessful attempts, we have at length fastened to this strange thing called the Sea Serpent. We struck him fairly, but the harpoon soon drew out. He has not beer seen since, and I fear the wound he has receied will make him more cautious how he approaches these shores. Since my last, yester day, we have been constantly in pursuit of im by day; he always keeps a proper dist from us, to prevent our striking him. But a few hours since, I thought we were sure of him, for I have the harpoon into him as fairly as ever a whale was struck; he took from us bout twenty fathoms of warp before we could vind the boat, with as much swiftness as a rhale. We had but a short ride when we were all loose from him, to our sore disap-

RICHARD RICH."

Louisville, Sept. Arrived at Shippingport on Tuesday last, the steam boat Kentucky, Bosworth master, from New Orleans, consigned to James Pryor & Co—The Kentucky left New Orleans the 22d July with full freight and a number of pas sengers, and brought to this place 12,000 dollars in specie.

FROM THE CHILLICOTHE SUPPORTER.

DEATH OF COL. DANIEL BOON. As he lived, so he died, with his gun in his hand. We are informed by a gentleman di-rect from Boon's settlement on the Missouri hat early in last month colonel Boon rode t deer lick, and seated himself within a bline raised to conceal him from the game. That while sitting thus concealed, with his old trusy rifle in his hand, pointed towards the lick the muzzle resting on a log, his face to the breech of his gun, his rifle cocked, his finger on the trigger, one eye shut, the other looking the barrel through the sights—in the position, without struggle or me Course without pain, he breathed out his last.
DIED, on Priday, the 25th ultimo, CHARLES
WILKINS, Esq. Recorder of the city of Pittsburgh, in the 34th year of his age.

MARRIED, On Monday, August 31, Mr. John T. Hawkins, to Miss Maar Rice, daughter of Mr Jonathan Rigg of this county.

THEATEN.

TOMORROW EVENING, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 112, Will be presented Mr. Dimond's admir

THE FOUNDLING

Of the Forest. End of the Play, Mr. Lewis will sing a favorite SONG.

To which will be added, a Farce called PERPLEXITY,

TIT FOR TAT. For particulars, see BILLS of the Day. PERFORMANCE TO COMMENCE AT A QUARTER PAST SEVEN O'CLOCK.

* * Shakspeare's tragedy of RICHARD THE THIRD is in rehearsal

AUCTION.

To-morrow, Sept'r. 12, At 10 o'clock,

At Shreve & Combs's Auction Rooms, WILL BE SOLD, WITHOUT RESERVE, 10 Bales of HUNTSVILLE COTTON. 4 Do Tennessee ditto
ALSO-AN ASSORTMENT OF

Dry Goods,

Consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, Coatings, Vestings, Irish Linens, Cotton Cambricks, Gloves, Stockings, Ladies' Boots, &c. &c. Atso—Ready made Coats, Waistcoats and Pantaloons, suitable for young men and boys. ALSO-Hardware, Sadlery, Cutlery, Jewelry and Watches.

SHREVE & COMBS, Auc's. & Comm'n. Merch'ts.

SALE POSTPONED.

Lexington, Sept. 11-3t On Wednesday, the 23d inst. SHREVE & COMBS, at 10 o'clock, and they will be greatly disappointed if their AN ASSORTMENT OF

Dry Goods, Watches, Jewelry, &c. &c. on a liberal credit, for approved negotiable notes.

SHREVE & COMBS,

Sept. 11-2t SALES AT AUCTION. By DANIEL BRADFORD.

TO-MORROW MORNING, At 9 o'clock. 1 Large strong draught Mare, 6 Kegs best Chewing Tobacco, Dry Goods, Plated Candlesticks, House Furniture, &c. &c.



JOHN BRYAN & SON,

ole satisfaction to those who may please to favor them with their orders. They purpose to keep on hand, or furnish at a short notice, labelenefit of the Commons Hall. dies and gentlemen's Saddles, of the newest fashions and first quality; Leopard skin Housings; Saddle Cloths; best Bridles, with Napoleon, Wellington, Nelson, Bradoon, Portsmouth, sharp and snaffle Bits; martingale and hunting Collars; best plated Stirrups, with ing bars; likewise a handsome assortment of the plain kind; Saddle Bags; Valieses; Portmanteaus; Horsemen's Caps; Holsters Cartouch-boxes; Sword Belts; Waggon and Cart Harness, &c.

BRYAN'S Patent Elastic Saddles,

MADE AS USUAL. As to the superior ease and quality of thos saddles, (when made by competent workmen reference can be had to a number of gentle men in this place, who have them in use.—Patent rights for sale for any part of the United States, except those cities, counties, and erritories, which they are already sold for.

E. Parmly,

professional services, will please apply pre-trious to that date at his lodgings, at the corner versity. of Main and Upper streets.

Lexington, Sept. 11-2t

Will be Sold,

ON the premises, to the highest bidder, On the 15th day of October next, by virtue of an act of the Legislature, the LOT OF GROUND, and its improvements, on the corner of Uppe

nd Second streets, late the property of John ... Johnson, deceased. The improvement are a good brick dwelling house, two stories igh, and various out houses, also of brick, orming an elegant residence for a family. Terms of Sale are twelve months credit, by ving bond and good security. The com-

oners are authorised to make a sufficient title STEPHEN CHIPLEY, MATTHEW KENNEDY, Adm'rs
JOHN M. M'CALLA,

exington, Sept. 11 -4t. Blank Deeds

FOR SALE AT THE OFFICE OF THE "Kentucky Gazette."

For Sale, A FEW SHARES in the Farmers and Me. chanic's Bank of Lexington. Apply at

Transylvania University.

THE Trustees of the Transylvania University have the satisfaction to inform the public, that the next session will commence on the first Monday in November ensuing, with very nlarged means of extending the usefulness of the institution.

In addition to the former buildings, appertaining to the University, a very large and commodious edifice has just been finished, in the most substantial and comfortable manner, which contains, besides a chapel and the necessary apartments for the exercises and lectures, thirty arry, warm, and well lighted rooms. The space and united conveniences which these houses afford, have enabled the Trustees. to establish a Refectory, which will be opened for the accommodation of the students, at the beginning of the next session. One hundred students may be thus provided with board and lodging within the walls of the University, and excellent board and lodging may be procured in the town, in private families, to be approved by the Faculty, for any greater number of the students that may apply for admission in the University. The Refectory and lodging rooms will be student the immediate life time of the students. will be under the immediate direction of a Steward, and will be governed by such rules as shall have been adopted by the Trustees and the Faculty, to ensure good discipline, regularity, and the maintainance of order. The object of pecuniary advantage to the University not having entered into the views of the Trustees, but the Refectory being established soleby for the accommodation of students, the expenses to which it may give rise will be justly apportioned among them, and such of the professors and tutors as may reside with them.

The students are to furnish their own lodgingrooms, conformably to the practice at other colleges, and, where two or more occupy the same room, the expense of furniture will be equally divided between them

The high reputation of the President and of the professors and instructers, whom the Trustees have engaged and have made arrangements of resident Montgomery county, advertised for sale on Wednesday week last, is postponed until that this University shall be placed in a condiwhen they will positively be sold to the high-est bidder. tion to afford as good education as is given at other colleges in the United States; and thus SHREVE & COMBS,
Auc's. & Comm'n. Merch'ts.
heavy expense, and the long and distant separation from their children and wards, incident to remote institutions. To satisfy, in this respect, the just hopes of the public, has been and they will be greatly disappointed if their sanguine expectations, from the arrangements which have been made, should not be realized. The philosophical apparatus, belonging to the University, already considerable, is intended to be shortly increased: and the Trustees confidently hope that the munificence of the Legislature of Kentucky, whose guardian care has so often been extended to the University, will Auc's. & Comm'n. Merchants. enable them to make large additions to the small but choice collection of books which now constitutes the Library, as well as to supply any further means, suggested by experie of improving and expanding the useful capaci-ties of the institution.

The system of study and instruction which the Trustees have adopted, has been formed after the best models in the United States, and with the view to the substitution of a solid, useful and comprehensive scheme of education, to that superficial plan which is too often followed. Accordingly, the students are divided into four classes, comprising a total period of four years' study, and assigning one year's continu-ance in each of the classes. To obtain admission into the first, or Freshman class, the applicant must have a good knowledge of Latin and Greek grammar—of Virgil—the select orations of Cicero—Sallust—Greek Testament—Collectanea Graca Minora—Clark's or Marr's Introduction to the making of Latin—be able to translate Fnglish into Latin—understand common Arithmetic-have studied antient and modern Geography—and must possess a good moral character. But any student who is found, on examination by the Faculty, to be duly qualified for either of the higher classes, will be ancisome assorthed of the Professor of Languages, is and will remain attached to the University, at which business, with the aid of some of the best all the branches are taught which are necessaorkmen, they feel confident of rendering am-e satisfaction to those who may please to fa-man class. The students of the Grammar School will also be, as others are, allowed the

As there may be persons who have not, and may not be able to acquire a knowledge of the dead languages, but who may nevertheless be desirous of attending the lectures, pro-vision is made that any such persons may be allowed to attend them accordingly, as irregular students; but they cannot obtain the testi-monials of thorough education, which are conerred only upon those who have passed

through the prescribed course of study.

The Trustees believe they may safely state, that, exclusive of clothing and pocket money, respecting which the prudence of judicious parents and guardians will make the proper suggestions, the whole expense of those who live in Commons will not exceed \$175, the colge year. It will be somewhat greater to ose who board in private houses. The price f tuition in the classes is \$40 per annu \$30 in the Grammar School. Bond and surev, resident in Lexington, as is customary in other colleges, will be required of parents and guardians for the regular payment of college charges; or, at their option, in lieu of such bond and surety, § 50 in advance, § 50 on the first day of January, and \$50 on the first day of April, may be paid for those students who live in Commons, to be accounted for by the University; and one third of the tuition money in ad-DENTIST,

April, may be paid for those students who live in Commons, to be accounted for by the University; and one third of the tuition money in advance, one third on the first day of January, and the remaining third on the first of April, and the remaining third on the first of April, and the remaining third on the first of April, - for those students who board out of the Uni-

Lexington is situated in a high, dry, and genty waving plain, extending many miles around it, the basis of which is a mass of limestone. It is distant from any large stream of water, and there are no local causes of disease in or near it. The country round about it is one of the most fertile in the United States, furnishing cheaply, in great abundance, provisions of all kinds. No place is better supplied with pure and excellent water. It is perfectly free from any endemical disease, and no other town in the United States is believed to exceed it inhealthfulness. The buildings of the University are erected on one of the most elevated and the like recitions in the towns. ligible positions in the town.

The Trustees cannot conclude this notice, without respectfully expressing an anxious hope, that the enlightened public will contribute, by liberal patronage, to enable the Transylvania University to send forth eccomplished young men, of finished and comprehensive education, forming useful orna ients of so-ciety, and able and intelligent servants of the

By order of the Board of Trustees, ROBERT WICKLIFFE, Chairman Lexington, (Ky.) August, 1818-Sept. 11-86

GROCERIES. THE subscribers have just received and of-fer for sale the following articles, to wit:

Teas, coffee, chocolate Loaf, lump and brown sugars Spices of every description Raisins, figs, pocons and rice Mustard

Scotch rappee and mockabau snuffs
Sweet and cold expressed castor oil, by the
quart or pint bottle

Claret wines, gin, rum, Jamaica spirits French and peach brandy, and whiskey Tobacco, also M'Quie's do Salmon, shad, mackerel and herrings Codfish, by the barrel Also, on hand, a variety of Fancy Paper, to

gether with a few setts Handsome Views. We still continue to carry on Sign and House Painting, and Paper Hanging.
DOWNING & GRANT.

SMITH & TODD,

Exclusive of their general assortment of GRO-CERIES, lately received by the steam boats Ætna and Gov. Shelby,
ARE NOW RECEIVING,

FIFTY Hhds. best ORLEANS SUGAR ditto 5 boxes Havana 40 bbls, best GREEN COFFEE 5 puncheons best JAMAICA SPIRITS 15 bbls. MOLASSES 4 boxes BRIMSTONE 9 boxes TIN PLATES

8 bags PEPPER 6 qr. casks London Part. Teneriffe WINE 1000 lbs. LOGWOOD 20 half bbls. MACKAREL

20 qr. bbls. prime pickled HERRING 25 boxes RAISINS, first quality 20 boxes best CLARET WINE. All of which they will sell wholesale cheaper than can be imported from the eastward—and by retail at a very small profit for cash only Lexington, June 19, 1818-tf

New and Cheap Goods.

ROBERT A. GATEWOOD SAS RECENTLY RETURNED FROM PHILADELPHIA AND IS NOW OPENING,

At his Store in Lexington, AN EXTENSIVE AND ELEGANT ASSORT-MENT OE

THE principal part of which having been selected in Philadelphia and Baltimore, by himself, from the cash houses and at auction the cash houses are also as a constant to the cash houses and at auction the cash houses are also as a constant to the cash houses and at auction the cash houses are also as a constant to the cash houses are also as a constant to the cash houses are also as a constant to the cash houses are also as a constant to the cash houses are also as a constant to the cash houses and at auction to the cash houses are also as a constant to the cash houses are also as a constant to the cash houses are also as a constant to the cash houses are also as a constant to the cash houses are also as a constant to the cash houses are also as a constant to the cash houses are also as a constant to the cash house are also as a constant to the cash house are also as a constant to the cash house a constant to the cash house are also as a constant to the cash house a constant to Lexington, July 10, 1818-tf

Wm. R. Morton, & Co. (In the Corner House near the Public Square, formerly occupied by W. Essex AVE on hand, a large assortment of MER-CHANDIZE, consisting of all the various articles of the latest fashions in the DRY GOODS LINE, GROCERIES, of the best quality, AND EVERY VARIETY OF HARD, GLASS, CHINA & QUEENS

WARE. Also, best manufactured PITTSBURGH NAILS, SUGAR, COFFEE, TEAS & LIQUORS, All of which will be sold on the best terms Lexington, Feb. 21—tf.

HUB'D. B. SMITH & CO. ARE OPENING A GROCERY STORE,

In the house lately occupied by W. R. Morton & Co. at the corner of Short street and Cheapside, fronting the Pablic Square, in Lexing ton, Aug. 28, 1818-4f Where they will keep a constant supply of

FLOUR,

OF THE FIRT QUALITY, CORN MEAL & BRAN. FROM THE STEAM MILL OF ROBERT

HUSTON & CO.—ALSO,

WINE Brandy Spices Cheese Spirits Whiskey Sugar Coffee Almonds Spanish and Common Cigars Chewing Tobacco & A VARIETY OF OTHER ARTICLES, Which they will sell upon reasonable terms for Cash.

They will also purchase a quantity of Wheat and Corn, to be delivered at the Lexington Steam Mill of Robert Huston & Co.—for which the highest market prices will be given. They expect to receive in a short time a large supply of Groceries, from Philadelphia

Lex. Feb. 27, 1818.-tf.

Lexington, May 15.-tf.

NEW GOODS.

Higgins & Pritchartt.

Have just received, and are now opening at the Store, corner of Main and Mulberry streets, and directly opposite to Keen's Tavern, A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

MERCHANDIZE,

Suitable for the approaching season; which they offer for sale at very reduced prices. AMONG WHICH ARE Turkey, Brussels, and Stairs Carpeting, A few sets Surveyors' best instruments, New-Orleans Sugar by the Barrel and Retail ALSO A GENERAE ASSORTMENT OF CUT & WROUGHT NAILS.

Elegant Carpeting. Just received and for sale at the Store of T. E. BOSWELL & CO.

Brussels & Scotch Carpetings, Which they offer at a very reduced price. August 23-tf

William W. Howell & Co. No 167 Market street, Philadelphia.

AVE just received by the Ships Jane, Dido and Hibernia, a large and general assortment of

HARDWARE;

Cutlery, Brass Ware, Locks of all kinds Buttons, Anvils, Vices, Steel of all kinds, &c. &c.

LEGHORN BONNETS. Mrs. SAUNDERS informs the Ladies, that sh has just received from PHILADELPHIA,

A SUPPLY OF ELEGANT LEGHORN AND WHITE CHIP BONNETS. WHICH she now offers for sale, at her Millinery Store, on Main street, Lexing ton, where they are invited to call, and see for

N. B .- TWO YOUNG LADIES, of res le connexions, are wanted as APPREN-TICES to the Millinery Business.

April 10-tf

GROCERIES. Smith and Todd,

Are now receiving from New-Orleans, by the Steam Boat Governor Shelby,
A fresh assortment of the various articles IN THE GROCERY LINE,

HICH they offer at low prices to whol www sale or retail customers, at their stor on Cheapside. One of the firm selected th articles in the Orleans' market, in the months of March and April last; they can therefore assure the public that they are of the best qua May 29-tf

REMOVAL. Thomas E. Boswell & Co.

AVE removed from Short street, to that large and convenient store, corner of Main and Mill streets, formerly occupied by Messrs. J. C. & M. D. Richardson, and directly opposite the Branch Bank of the United States—where they have on hand a general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE. Selected for this market, which they offer for sale at a very low advance. And they are now receiving an elegant assortment of

SPRING GOODS, Purchased at Philadelphia, at very reduce

Lexington, April 17, 1818-tf

Lexington Steam Mill. THE Proprietors being interested in the store of HUBBARD B. SMITH, & CO

have declined retailing Flour, Meal, &c. at the Mill; a constant supply of those articles will be kept at the store, and sold on the usual terms.

Any person wishing to get flour by the barrel, can be supplied on application, either at the Mill or Store, and Whiskey by the barrel, or larger quantity, can be had at all times.

They wish to purchase a quantity of Wheat and Corn, delivered at the mill, for which the current price will be given. They also want a number of young Hogs, for which they wil

SHREVE & COMBS, HAVE IN STORE, A LARGE QUANTITY OF

WRITING PAPER, Of different qualities, which they will sell on liberal terms, both as to price and payment. Having made arrangement an with a Paper Manufactory, will have constantly on hands a supply of the above articles, together with Printing Paper, Bonnet and

Book Boards. or Orders from a distance will be punctue complied with.

June 26-tf

Tammany Mills.

THE highest prices may always be had at the Tammany Mills, for WHEAT, and VVOOD, in notes of the United States' Bank, of the Bank of Kentucky, or of the Farmers & Mechanics Bank of Lexington. Merances will be supplied with MOLUR to sell in chants will be supplied with PLOUR, to sell in he neighboring towns, or for exportation, or favorable terms.

JOHN & THOS. P. HART,

Jordan's Row.

Pleasure Hack. ARNIX VIRDEN, (NEAR ROB'T. HUSTON becoming a permanent resident, he is determined. (if strict attention, prompt obedience, and faithful execution of their orders are the has in complete readiness a comfortable, safe, and easy going pleasure HACK, for the conveyance of ladies and gentlemen on any expedition not exceeding two weeks. He hopes rom his strict attention, known care, and moral deportment, to merit the patronage of a

Lexington, Aug. 23, 1818-3t*

Dancing Academy.

JOHN DARRAC,

PROFESSOR OF DANCING,
ESPECTFULLY informs the Ladies and
Gentlemen of Lexington and its vicinity. he will re-open a Dancing Academy, at his own Ball Room, so soon as a sufficient number of pupils are obtained, when he proposes teach og the Art of Dancing in all its various branch-s, with new sets of cotillions. All persons desirous of being instructed, are

requested to make application to John Darrac, or to Chas. Wickliffe, and enter their names. An EVENING SCHOOL will also be opened for Young Gentlemen.

The number of lessons and terms as hereto fore. For further perticulars, apply to John Darrac, at Charles Wickliffe's inn.

Lexington, Sept. 4, 1818-41

LAND FOR SALE. THE subscriber will sell several valuable tracts of LAND, in Logan county-one on

Red river, containing about 1000 Acres

Of heavy timbered land, the soil equal to any on the river; the improvements about sixt acres cleared, dwelling house and other neces ry houses, and the best Saw Mill, and scit for water works of any description, in the state, and abundance of water at all seasons of the year twenty-five dollars' worth of plank are cantling can be sawed in a day, and a demand or more than can be sawed: the mill house i deulated for two saws, and very little addisaver more, from thirty to fifty dollars' worth might then be sawed in a day. Three other tracts in the same neighborhood, of good barrens, timber and water, two of which are increased the thirty are invested. roved, the third not improved, but is one of ae best barren tracts in the county, containing yout 400 acres, and known by the name of the Long Spring Tract. One tract of 400 acres near the road from Russellville to Hopkins ville; on this tract there is a large Distillery

Horse Mill, and convenient houses, good wa ter, good barrens, and a plenty of timber. I will sell likewise a large connection of tracts on Whippoorwill, containing between 5000 and 6000 acres. This connection will bear dividing into many parts, having plenty of wood and water in every part, and is in the best part of the county for raising stock—the barren range is extensive and excellent, and the land itself better suited to grass than any in All of which they will dispose of on the most reasonable terms, for Crsh or the usual credit be made. JOHN WASHINGTON.

July, 11, 1818.

Aug. 7-6t Logan county, July 28-[Sept. 4-7t] ALLUVION MILLS AND

BAKE HOUSE. THESE MILLS are now in full operation doing very handsome work. Any quantity of Flour of the first quality, may be had a any time, by the barrel or small quantity. Superfine Flour, by the Barrel, \$6 Fine do do Ship Stuff, per 100 lbs. Shorts, per bushel, Bran, per ditto,
THE BAKING BUSINESS 0 121

Is also carried on together with the Mills, where every quantity of BREAD may be had of all kinds, to wit—Loaf Bread, Butter Crackers, Water Crackers, Pilot and Navy Bread. BRADFORD & BOWLES. April 3-tf

GEO. TROTTER & SON, AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF MERCHANDISE.

suitable for the present and approaching season; which they will sell unusually low for Included in the assortment are

Canton Crapes, Irish Linens, Superfine Cloths & Cassimeres, Monroe Shoes & Bootees for Ladies. Bolting Cloths, Nos. 3, 4, 5, 6 & 7, Straw Bonnets of the latest fashions.

And a complete assortment of LIVERPOOL CHINA. Lex. July 24-tf

Hope Powder Mills, One mile west of Lexington, on the Woodford

JOSEPH & GEORGE BOSWELL, HAVE entered into Co-Partnership with SPENCER COOPER, for the purpose or ufacturing GUN-POWDER, under the Orange

SPENCER COOPER & CO. Who will keep a constant supply of Gun-

Powder, equal to any made in the United States and will sell on as good terms.

All orders will be strictly attended to, and they will continue to give the highest price for SALT-PETRE, delivered at J. & G. Boswell's Stane or Chewrold Levil at J. well's Store, on Cheapside, Lexington, or at SPENCER COOPERS CO.

N. Porter & Co. MANUFACTURERS OF PLAIN AND JAPANNED TIN WARE,

AVE on hand, and will keep constantly for sale, wholesale and retail, a general assortment of articles in their line, together with a regular supply of assorted PEWTER WARE, from their factory in Philadelphia Merchants and others who have been in the habit of gone of the shore articles will find it to ing east for the above articles, will find it to their interest to call.—Also,

For sale, a few of ROGERS's PATENT

BALANCES, with a variety of other useful articles, all of which will be sold low for cash. Upper street, between Main and Water streets. Lexington, June 19, 1818-tf

Ginseng, Bear and Otter SKINS WANTED. THE highest price will be paid in Cash, for Ginseng, Bear and Otter

ains. Apply to S. & G. TROTTER & CO

Lexington, August 7-9t JAMES M PIKE

IS AGAIN AT HIS POST, PLADY and anxious to attend to the res pectives mmands of the Ladiesand Gen leuren of Levington and its vicinity, in the va duties t his profession .- Having remov ed his family to this country with an idea of necessary requisites) to merit their patronage ging already satisfied, that with this comm nity merit goes not unrewarded. He has lately added to his small stock of FANCY GOODS,

An elegant Assortment of Tortoise Shell Combs, cromprising the Tucking, of various sizes, Long and Side, both or namented and plain—a few very hardsome Toilette Boxes—Gold Watch Chains, Seals and Keys, Cologne Water, Antique Oil of vaand Reys, Cologne Water, Antique On or various perfumes; a few fancy Soaps, of the Orange, Rose, Vanilla, Jasmin, Boquet, Ambre and Eillet perfumes; Wash Balls, Transparent, Liquid, and Windsor Soap; the Italian refined Black Led Peneils, by the dozen or single; gilt Head Brushes; plain do and Cloth; Ives's patent pocket Fire Works; Canton Phosis do.; Ivory and Pocket Combs; morod co Wallets; Silk Purses; Gentlemen's Dressing Cases; Razors and Razor Straps; Scissors

Pooth Brushes; Court Plaister, &c. Left of the old Stock—a few elegant CLASPS Cornelian, Mock Pearl, Jett and Gilt, togethe Gilt Hooks and Eyes; Mock Pearl Beads ildren, &c. Gentlemen's Crop Wigs adies' Bandeaus, Tiaras, Clusters and Friz-

ttes, made on the shortest notice.
First quality of SPANISH CIGARS, constadtly kept for retail.

Lexington, June 19-th

PLANOES. SHREVE & COMBS.

TAVE for Sale, Superb PIANOS, entirely new, built by Evenden from London. 1 Second hand do. built by Longman & Broderip, of London. 1 Superb Grecian SOFA; 1 elegant SIDE-BOARD

2 very neat SIDEBOARDS; Marble WASH-STANDS

4th proof COGNIAC BRANDY, by the cash SHREVE & COMBS,
Auctors, and Com. Merchants July 24-ti

W. CONNELL & CO. Corner of Main-Cross and Water Streets, HAVE FOR SALE,

30 BBLS. MACKAREL, superior quality 15 BOXES DRY CODFISH 30 BBLS. NEW ORLEANS SUGAR, Wholesale and Retail. Wholesale and Retail.

RAISINS, by the Pound or Box

A few barrels Superfine FLOUR

COFFEE, by the bbl. or lb.

15 bbls PEACONN NUTS

SCOTCH HERRINGS by the bex or 30 Doz. very Superior Madeira Wine in Bottles, An assortment of

LIQUORS AND SPIRITS, Imported and Domestic All of which they will sell at the lowest priloes for Cash. Lex. June 19-13t

Cenuine Spanish Segars,

A ND fresh Rapee and Macouba SNUFF,
manufactured by Hamilton, just received
and for sale, by

SAM. THOMPSON & CO. By the box or keg, at Philadelphia prices and carriage; or at a small advance, by retail Lexington, Jan. 31-tf

FOR RENT, OR SALE, A VALUABLE three story BRICKHOUSE and LOT, near the centre of business, in Main street, Lexington. For further particu

Main street, Leaning Control of the printer.

July 10, 1818-13t Bills of Exchange, On the Eastern Citics, on New-Orleans and on Pittsburgh, will be purchased at the Office of Dispount and Deposit of the Bank of

E. SALOMON, Cashier.

Cornelian Vest buttons

WANTED,

he United States at Lexi

WO or 3 Apprentices to the Cabi net Making business. Enquire of C. B. MELWEE. On Main-street, next door to Main-Cross st. where orders will be thankfully received and where orders was be thanked executed in the neatest manner.

July 31—tf

Perfumery, Fancy Goods, &c.

TAMES M. PIKE HAS JUST RECEIVED, In addition to articles mentioned in the other page, Gold Foil O Gold Foil [gles]
O Silver Cord
O Elegant Fans
O Silver Pencil-Cases aters. asmin Tube Rose Q Gold Seals Lavender Cologne

Reticule Clasps, elegant, at \$2 50.
Tortoise Shell Pocket Bergamot Combs Conversation Cards Mille Fluer Pocket Books Fancy Sand, in boxes Milk of Roses Boxes of Paints Russian & Oils, for Superior Violin String Antique the hair A number of Toys, &c Superior Violin Strings

One Superb TOMETTE BOX, of excellent workmanship, at \$10 One superb WORK BOX, of super-excellent workmanship, at \$25. 100

Elegant FRENCH ENGRAVINGS, different A few thousand IMPERIAL CIGARS. ALL OF WHICH Will be sold at a very moderate advance

Lexington, Aug. 7, 1818-tj AT PRIVATE SALE, A COUNTRY Seat entirely new, with five Acres of Ground advantageously situated in the neighborhood of Lexington. Terms one third in cash, and the balance payable in

SHREVE & COMBS. Auce'rs. and Com. Merchants

Blacksmith's Shop. ROLLEY BLUE

n Water street, near the residence of doctor Campbell, and opposite the Upper Market House—where he has every convenience and facility to enable him to execute his work in day of June, 1818, Every description of IRON WORK, HORSE June 26, 1818-13t*

SHOEING, &c. &c. done at the shortest no-Lexington, April 17, 1818-tf

For Sale, NEGRO GIRLS. 10 of age. For reference, enquire at this

Lexington, Aug. 28-3t*

Caution.

A LL persons are cautioned not to take or trade for my note, given to John Robin-son, for § 25, due thirty days after its date, as I am determined not to pay the same, unless Aug. 28, 1818-3t* MAXWELL CHAMBERS.

Samuel Rankin, Jun. TAILOR,

ESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has removed from his d stand to the shop on Main street, (next oor below the Farmers & Mechanics Bank.) he will carry on the TAILORING BUSINESS. in all its various branches. By a careful attention, and the elegance and durability of his work, he hopes to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage.

Lexington, August 28-3t*

GLASS.

VARIETY of elegant cut and engraved GLASS, just received and for sale, by SAM. THOMPSON & CO. Which, in point of quality and elegance, does reat credit to American manufacture. They have also on hand a large supply of GLASS, by the box, to suit retail stores, at the late Pittsburgh prices, and carriage, with the isual credit for approved paper. The above articles were all manufactured by Bakewell, Page & Bakewell, of Pittsburgh.

Lexington, Jan. 31-tf A Stray.

CAME to the house of the subscriber, in Fayette county, on Clay's road, one mile from the Republican Meeting-House, about re last of July, a BAY HORSE, 151 hands high, a bald face, the off hind foot white, the other has the hoof split, some saddle spots. supposed to be 8 or 9 years old. The owner an have him by paying for this advertisement, on application to me, LITTLETON JETER.

SHREVE & COMBS. BROWN SUGAR, for Sale by the Barrel or Hogshead for Cash or short credit. Lexington, Sept. 4-tf

Masonic Diplomas, Constables' Blanks, Blank Deeds.

September 4, 1818-St

&c. &c. FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE. Sebree & Johnsons,

CORNER OF MAIN & MILL STREETS, A very opposite the Branch Bank of the U.S.)

A very opened, and will constantly keep
on hand, for sale, either by retail or whole-DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

BROAD CLOTHS, NEGRO CLOTHS, BLANKETS, CASSIMERES, CASSINETS. HARD-WARE, SATTINETS, NAILS of every des KERSEYS, cription, &c. &c.
They will also keep a constant supply of
BANK, PRINTING, WRITING, LETTER, nd WRAPPING PAPER. Orders from any part of the country will be promptly attended to.

Lexington, Sept. 13-tf.
The Editors of the Frankfort Argus and Georgetown Patriot, will please to insert the above three times.

BOOK-BINDING & STA. TIONERY BUSINESS.

THOMAS ESSEX & CO. DESPECTFULLY informs the public that The they have removed their Book-Binding and Stationery business to the sign of the Jour al, next door to the former stand of Will Essex & Son, occupied at present by William R Morton & Co. opposite the Court House, on Main Street, where they will keep a constant

Blank Books, Stationery and School Books,

FOR SALE. Orders from public officers and banks at a distance will be promptly attended to—they having purchased a ruling machine, which will thereby enable them to furnish public offices and banks with Blank Books ruled in the neatest manner, and with much more facility than they could otherwise do. Lexington, Feb. 27.—tf.

Blank Checks

JUST printed and for sale at the office of the Kentucky Gazette, CHECKS on the Farmers and Mechanics Bank of Lexington, in United States Branch and the Lexington Branch Banks

BANK BOOKS. THOMAS ESSEX & CO.

EEP constantly on hand, BANK BOOKS, of all descriptions, ruled according to the pattern used in the Bank of Kentucky; which may be had at various prices. Lexington, June 12.—tf

WATCHES. THE subscribers have just received, Gold and Silver Patent Lever Watches

among which are a few for LADIES, for sale at the Philadelphia Prices. ALSO, A Genera MERCHANDIZE,

By Wholesale or Retail, at a small advance it TILFORD, TROTTER, & Co. Lexington, Dec. 13-tf.

NOTICE I S hereby given to all persons, that at the September term next ensuing, I shall make application to the County Court of Campbell, Kentucky, for a town seat to be established by the name of *HARRISSBURGH*, on the DESPECTFULLY informs the public, that by the name of HARRISSBURGH, on the has opened a BLACKSMITH'S SHOP east side of main Licking, immediately on he

GEORGE HARRISS.

(A Captive found.

Detroit, August 2, 1818. n the year 1790, and probably in the mont of May, a boy nine years of age was taken prisoner by the Indians. The place where he was captured, as near as it can be ascertained, was upon the bank of the Ohio. in Kentucky, short distance below the mouth of the Great

Miami. For many years he has been living in the untry upon Red river, which flows into Lake Winnepec, and a few days since he arrived at this place, on his way to seek his surviving friends and relatives. He speaks no English and it has been thought advisable that he should remain here, where he will be fed and clother at the public expense, until the opening of the Council, which is to be held with the Indian on the 10th of September next, in St. Mary' in Ohio, where he will be taken, in the expec-tation that this notice will reach some of his connexions, that they will there take charge

His memory is very retentive, and he relates with great precision, and I have no doubt very courately, the situation of his family and the ircumstances of his capture.

He states that his name is John Taylor, an e thinks his father's name was John-that h ad one brother older and one younger tha nimself, and five sisters—that his father wen to his corn-field, where some Negroes were neeing corn, and that he was left at home to take care of his younger brothers that he went into the woods to pick old wahuts, and was there taken by a party of 7 Indians. He has a sear on the left side of his neck, and on the left cheek regisiered as hereck, and on the left eek, occasioned, as he says, by a sore while

He thinks his father had lived at the place here he was taken, only ten days before that ccident happened He states that a party followed the Indian who captured him, overtook and had an actio

with them, in which the Shawnese chief, Black ish, was killed. These circumstances, it is believed, will be ufficient to recal him to the recollection of its friends, and to identify him to any person. who may attend at St. Mary's for the purpose f claiming him.

He manifests such solicitude upon the sub et, that I cannot but hope he will be enabled discover and visit his relations. The editors of papers in Kentucky will blige the subscriber, and render an acceptale service to the cause of humanity, by insert ng this notice in their papers.

LEWIS CASS. The editors of the Liberty Hall will clease to insert this notice for a few weeks, in conspicuous part of their paper; and the printers who publish the laws of the United States in Kentucky, and Corydon, Indiana, will also insert it, and forward their accounts to
JOHN JOHNSON, Indian Agent Piqua, Ohio, Aug. 15, 1818-(Aug. 28-3t.)

Blank Books.

ENJAMIN KEISER respectfully informs the public, that he has just received a quantity of PAPER, of different sizes, and of the best quality, which will enable him to furnish Banks, Merchants, and Public Officers with all kinds of Blank Books, ruled to an enterm, and hound in the nectost and her pattern. pattern, and bound in the neatest and best manner, at the shortest notice. Orders from a distance will be strictly attended to. May 29-tf

DISSOLVED.

THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between Alexander Cranston, An rew Alexander, J. P. Schatzeil and John. Woodward, trading under the firm of J. P. Schatzell and Co. is dissolved by consent on

NOTICE IS THEREFORE HEREBY GIVEN, that the ness of said concern will be closed by the criber, who requests those that stand inhebted thereto, to come forward and settle heir accompts respectively. And to whom these will also please to apply to whom the rm stands indebted. J. P. SCHATZELL. J.P. SCHATZELL. Lexington Sept. 27-tf.

THE FATETTE Paper Manufacturing Co. AVE opened an Office on Mill street, in Lexington, where it is their intention to teep a complete assortment of Paper—and where all orders for that article will be thankfully received and promptly attended to. The highest price given for fine Rags.

THOMAS JANUARY, Pres. F. M. Co.

A. Blanchard AS received a few of the best kind of GOLD & SILVER PATENT LEVER WATCHES.

Which will be sold very low for cash.
HE KEEPS CONSTAINTLY ON HAND, A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF SILVER WARE, Warranted of the best kind-such as
COFFEE and TEA POTS, SLOP BOWLS, SUGAR DISHES, CREAM EWERS, PITCHFRS, CANNS, TUMBLERS, LADLES and
SPOONS OF ALL KINDS.

All of which will be sold at the lowest prices LIKEWISE, A FEW OF THE BEST Eight Day Clocks. N.B. Gentlemen living at a distance, by send-ing orders, will be supplied upon as good terms as if they were present, as I have but one price.

REMOVAL.

Lex. July 31, 1818-tf

Henry Fletcher

NFORMS his friends and customers, that he has removed his JEWELLERY & FANCY STORE to the house on the corner of Main street and Jordan's row, formerly occupied by Buck, Bradford & Megowan, auctioneers— where he has an assortment of

Rich and Fashionable Jewellery Gold and Silver Patent Lever Watches Gold and Silver Patent Lever Watches
Plated, Japanned, and Hard Ware
Fine ivory handled Knives and Forks, in setts
Fowling Pieces; Pocket Pistols
Cabinet Brass Ware
Watch Makers' Tools and Materials; Clock

Movements WITH A VARIETY OF FANCY ARTICLES, All of which will be sold at very reduced-prices for cash, or short approved credit.

N. B. Orders will be taken for setts of Silver Plate, to be executed by Messrs. Fletcher & Gardiner, Philadelphia, in the first stile and at the Philadelphia prices. Lexington, July 24-8t

Chinn's Law Office, Is kept at his residence on Short street, Lexington, Ky. His attention will be limited to the Courts of Fayette County, alone. All communications touching the law, will be assistanced attention of the courts of the courts of the county of the courts of t

siduously attended to. The business of Scrivener, will also be at-May 29-26t n. H. CHINN,

A Young Man,

15 OR 16 years of age, well grown, and of an unexceptionable character, is wanted as an apprentice to the Miller's Business. Apply at the Tammany Mills, or to JOHN & THOS. P. MART,

Lexington, July 31, 1818-tf U. States Circuit Court. KENTUCKY DISTRICT.

Notice. John P. Schatzell & others. BY a rule of court made in this cause at the last May term, it was ordered that an injunction should issue, in pursuance of the prayer contained in the bill filed in this cause; to enjoin and restrain the defendants or either of them from selling, conveying, or otherwise disposing of the real and personal estate and stock in the said bill mentioned, or further collecting or receiving into their or either of their hands, the monies or securities of moneys due to the copartnerships in the said bill mentioned, or either of them.— And it was further ordered, that such one of the persons therein named as shall consent to act, should be and was thereby appoined a

ceiver, in the cause to receive and take in-

to his possession the joint estate, monies and

effects belonging to the complainants and de-

And it was further ordered, that upon ser-And it was further ordered, that upon service on the defendants of a copy of the said order, and of the certificate of the clerk of the court of the filing of such bond by the receiver as was therein directed, and the security bond therein mentioned, they, the defendants, and all others holding the same, defendants, and all others holding the same, bond deligen over the such receives the whole hould deliver over to such receiver the whole of the real and personal estate, monies, secu-ities, account books, vouchers and deeds, and other papers relating to, or in any manner concerning the same. And whereas, the clerk of the said court hath duly certified, unader the seal of the said court, that John S. Snead, one of the persons in the said rule named, having consented to act as such receiver hath filed the bond therein required—Not ce is hereby given to all persons, holding any joint s hereby given to all persons, holding any joint property, estate, monies or effects, due or beonging to Alexander Cranston, Andrew Alexander and John P. Schatzell, formerly trading under the firm of John P. Schatzell. or to the same persons, and John Woodward, forraerly trading under the firm of John P. Schatzell & Co. to deliver over and pay the same to the said John S Snead only.

The above named John P. Schatzell having refused to deliver up the joint Real and Perrefused to deliver up the joint Real and Personal estate in contempt of the above menationed order.—And having also in contempt of the same collected part of the joint monies and effects belonging to the said copartnership or one of them. The public are hereby further Notified and Cautioned not to purchase or treat with the said John P. Schatzell, for the purchase of the following property (to wit) the dwelling house and lot in Lexington, now occupied by the said Schatzell; ten acres of ground, being an out lot, purchased by said Schatzell from John Fowler; a pew in the Episcopal Church in Lexington; a negro by said Schatzell from John Fowler; a pew in the Episcopal Church in Lexington; a negro woman named Chloe; twenty shares in the stock of the Lexington White Lead Manufac-turing Company: a quantity of Cotton Bagg ging, owned jointly by John Smith and the late firm of John P. Schatzell & Co.

June 26-21t Alexander Cranston and Andrew Alexander. By their joint Attorney,

JOHN KEATING